

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KOHL'S MOSCOW VISIT ANALYZED

OW140415 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "West German Chancellor Kohl's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] FRG Chancellor Kohl, on invitation, paid a 4-day official visit to the Soviet Union from 4 to 7 July. It was Kohl's first visit to the Soviet Union since he became chancellor. Kohl was the first NATO country head of state Andropov received since he became the new Soviet leader. It is particularly noteworthy that Kohl's visit to the Soviet Union was made at a time when East-West relations are becoming increasingly tense and when contention between the Soviet Union and the United States over the issue of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe is becoming unprecedentedly intense. Therefore, his visit aroused widespread attention among the world public.

After Chancellor Kohl and his party arrived in Moscow they held several separate talks with Soviet leaders, including Andropov and Tikhonov. The results of the talks show that the two sides achieved nothing except expressing their willingness to continue to develop bilateral economic cooperation. They did not make any progress on major international issues, particularly on the issue of intermediate-range guided missiles in Europe. With each side persisting in its own position, their viewpoints remained sharply divergent. According to TASS, the two sides frankly exchanged views, but differences existed over many important issues. A West German spokesman said that the talks were difficult as both sides reiterated their respective previous positions.

Because of its own strategic plans, West Germany in the 1970's pursued a so-called new policy toward the East, emphasizing detente with the Soviet Union and hoping to sign bilateral treaties and develop economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union to reduce the Soviet military threat in Europe. As for the Soviet Union, it wanted to get something from West Germany and other West European countries economically and technologically. The Soviet Union, in view of its global strategy, particularly regarded West Germany as an important area from where it could launch a peace offensive in order to divide the United States and its European allies and seek hegemony in Europe. It was for these reasons that economic, technological and trade exchanges between West Germany and the Soviet Union have been promoted to a fairly large extent in recent years. West Germany has become the Soviet Union's largest trade partner among the Western countries.

However, this situation has not brought about security and peace in Europe. On the contrary, with the intensification of the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States, West Europe is now facing a more serious war threat than in the past. Particularly since the late 1970's the Soviet Union has accelerated its deployment of SS-20's, a new-type intermediate-range nuclear guided missile, in Europe. So far it has deployed 351 such missiles with 1,053 nuclear warheads there, and thus gained supremacy in intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The United States is of course not resigned to falling behind. After repeated consultations with its Western allies, the United States has decided to deploy 572 Pershing II intermediate-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles to Europe from the end of this year. At present, the nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States is entering a more dangerous stage.

The West European countries, caught in the middle of the nuclear arms contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, are in a dilemma. On the one hand, they regard the SS-20 guided missiles deployed by the Soviet Union as a serious threat to the security of West Europe and want to rely on the new-type American guided missiles to cope with the Soviet threat and balance the situation.



On the other hand, they worry that the deployment of U.S. guided missiles will intensify the USSR-U.S. nuclear contention and worsen tensions in Europe. Therefore, the West European countries generally think that it is better for the Soviet Union and the United States to hold talks and reach agreement that neither of them will deploy guided missiles in Europe. At least, the West European countries hope that the two countries will keep their guided missiles to a minimum in Europe. It is precisely for this reason that the West European countries are dissatisfied with the deadlock between the Soviet Union and the United States in their talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. They denounce the Soviet Union for taking a hardline position in an attempt to maintain its nuclear supremacy. At the same time, they request the United States to adopt a flexible policy during the talks.

The question of nuclear weapons in Europe was the main topic of discussion during the talks between West German Chancellor Kohl and Soviet leaders during his visit to the Soviet Union. Kohl reportedly pointed out to the Soviet leaders during the talks that the issue of intermediate-range guided missiles in Europe had created a grave situation and that the Soviet Union had gained the upper hand in this respect as no American guided missile similar to the Soviet missiles had yet been deployed to any Western country. He said that West Germany hoped that an agreement could be reached at the USSR-U.S. nuclear arms talks, and that otherwise West Germany would let the United States deploy its guided missiles to West Germany as originally planned. The West German leader repeatedly said that the West German Government would never back down from this position.

Of course the Soviet Union will not give up for nothing the supremacy it has gained in nuclear arms. At present its primary attempt is to stop the United States, by every possible means, from deploying intermediate-range guided missiles to Europe. One purpose of the recent Soviet proposal on a nuclear arms freeze is to stop the United States from deploying new nuclear guided missiles. At the end of June the summit of seven Warsaw Pact countries issued a joint statement calling for adoption of all necessary measures to reach an agreement on deploying no new-type intermediate-range nuclear guided missiles to Europe and reducing the number of existing intermediate-range missiles there.

The Soviet Union is coupling threats with promises in its dealings with the West European countries to prevent them from agreeing to U.S. deployment of intermediate-range guided missiles to their territories. The Soviet Union assumed a hardline attitude during the talks with the West German chancellor. Before Kohl's visit, Andropov told a reporter of the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that deployment of new-type American nuclear guided missiles to the FRG would bring extremely serious consequences for the FRG. It is clear that he was exerting pressure on West Germany. When Kohl arrived in Moscow to begin his visit on 4 July, the Soviet side told West Germany that for personal reasons Soviet leader Andropov could not hold talks with Kohl in the afternoon of the day of his arrival as originally scheduled and that Andropov could not attend the banquet given in Kohl's honor. We cannot but regard this small episode as a diplomatic signal.

At the 4 July banquet Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, undisguisedly emphasized: Once new-type American guided missiles are deployed to West Europe, the situation in Europe and the entire world will rapidly worsen, a military threat to the Soviet Union will reappear in Germany for the first time since the war, and the Soviet Union and its allies will immediately have to take countermeasures.

Tikhonov called on the West Germans to consider the responsibilities it would bear and to take a realistic stand. During subsequent talks Andropov more clearly and definitely threatened that if American guided missiles were to be deployed to West Germany, Germans in the FRG and those in the CDR would have to look at one another through thick palisades of guided missiles.

International public opinion generally holds that Kohl's recent visit to the Soviet Union has not brought about any detente or hope. Talks between the leaders of the two countries were rather tense, filled with heated arguments. Giving tit for tat, neither side made any concessions. The talks reflected the tension in Europe and in East-West Relations at present.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK100727 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 83 p 6

["Roundup" by Jiang Jianguo: "Kohl's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] FRG Chancellor Kohl recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union. This was the first time since Kohl took office and Andropov came to power that they have held talks on current major international issues and bilateral relations.

Kohl's visit to the Soviet Union was made at a time when the European situation and East-West relations are rather tense. The current U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are deadlocked. Since the day set by the United States for deployment of new missiles is drawing closer, the question of medium-range nuclear weapons has become conspicuous in East-West relations, and so it naturally turned into the main topic of the talks between the two leaders. However, on this question each side stuck to its view and took a tit-for-tat stand. Kohl demanded that the Soviet Union demonstrate flexibility in the talks, and also stressed that if the Geneva talks failed to produce agreement, West Germany would deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on schedule and would certainly not retreat from this stand. Kohl did not agree with the Soviet Union's statements that the west was pursuing military superiority. He said that the Soviet Union gained superiority in medium-range missiles back in the late 1970's, and even if NATO deployed the new missiles, their number would be far smaller than that possessed by the Soviet Union.

For his part, the Soviet leader stressed that the United States bore sole responsibility for the lack of progress in the Geneva nuclear arms talks. He said that should new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons be deployed in Europe, there would be a dramatic change in the European and the world situation; the Soviet Union was bound to take "prompt and effective countermeasures," and the West should not hope that the Soviet Union would make concessions at the Geneva talks.

The polemics of the two leaders during their meeting were actually a round in the current U.S.-Soviet struggle over Europe. Since the end of last year, the open and concealed struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the medium-range nuclear weapon issue has become daily more intense. Although both sides have put forward proposals for medium-range nuclear weapon reduction, neither the Soviet proposal for freezing nuclear weapons and its insistence on including British and French nuclear forces in the scope of the talks, nor the "zero option" or "provisional agreement" proposed by the United States have represented genuine intentions to disarm, being instead aimed at weakening the opposition.

In May this year there was a further escalation in the U.S.-Soviet struggle over medium-range missiles. The Soviet Government issued a statement on disarmament, to force the United States to make concessions; the United States then took advantage of the Williamsburg Western summit to issue a statement too, in the name of the seven Western national leaders, to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the Western stand on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe was united. To a certain extent, the seven-nation statement strengthened the U.S. position in the talks with the Soviet Union, and also caused a strong Soviet reaction. Therefore, when Kohl visited the Soviet Union on this occasion, neither side could retreat from its stand.

Although this was the case, West Germany holds that it was a slight sign of relaxation that, during the talks, the Soviet leader proposed extending the U.S.-Soviet talks on missiles in Europe.

Another point that attracted attention on this visit was that, since West Germany takes an independent position on East-West relations, the Soviet Union hoped to put pressure on West Germany and influence it by means of this political dialogue and, in particular, wanted it to think again on the question of increasing its armaments. At the same time the Soviet Union wanted, through this high-level meeting, to maintain bilateral economic and technical cooperation. Out of consideration for its internal political and economic situation, West Germany too was willing to maintain these contacts. However, relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany cannot avoid being constrained by the European situation as a whole and by East-West relations, and so Kohl's visit did not achieve much in the fields of either politics or economics. One could say that this was as expected.

#### FRG GOVERNMENT REPORTS SOVIET MISSILE BUILDUP

OW130921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Medium-range nuclear missiles deployed by the Soviet Union can hit nearly 1,000 West European targets while West European nations have not yet got similar weapons to counter them, said a report published by the Federal German Government today.

The report, presented to the Bundestag, said Moscow has never stopped efforts to strengthen its nuclear and conventional striking capabilities in the past 18 months.

In conventional forces, the report said, the Warsaw Pact now enjoys a comfortable superiority over the West and it has equipped its troops with nuclear artillery.

22D ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-DPRK TREATY CELEBRATED

SK140450 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] On the 22d anniversary of the conclusion of the PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, He Zhangming, PRC charged'affaires ad interim in Korea, arranged a banquet at the embassy on the evening of 11 July.

Invited to the banquet were Gen O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the GPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces, Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier, and foreign minister; Comrades Kim Kwan-sop, Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Yu Yong-kol, Yi Song-hui, and other functionaries concerned.

At the banquet, Comrade He Zhangming said: The PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded 22 years ago formulated the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples of China and Korea into the form of a treaty. Since the conclusion of the treaty, the friendship and unity between our two countries have been continuously strengthened and developed and the cooperative relations between the two countries have comprehensively developed in the fields of politics, economy, military, culture, and other fields. The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's just demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the reunification overture for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, and the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Following the speech of Comrade He Zhangming, General O Chin-u delivered a speech. He said: Over the past 22 years since the conclusion of the PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, friendship between the peoples of Korea and China has developed into a genuinely communist and comradely one which enables the two peoples to trust and help each other.

The exchange of visits by the party and government leaders of the two countries and their historic meetings have more beautifully adorned the traditional Korea-China friendship. The visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader of the WPK, a short time ago marked a new milestone in keeping the tradition of Korea-China friendship shining. The recent seventh plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee highly praised the achievements of Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China.

General O Chin-u further said: The Chinese people, firmly united around the CPC, have achieved the stability and unity of the nation, and have opened a new political phase in the development of the Chinese revolution. He stressed: All the work in China -- a neighbor of Korea and its rear -- that is carried out smoothly becomes a great encouragement to Korean people who stand against great enemies. He said in conclusion: In the future, too, the Korean people will faithfully fulfill the duty stipulated in the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and fight permanently shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people till victory in the struggle against imperialism and in the cause of independence is won.

DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES PRC VISIT

U.S. Scored at Fete

OW131828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13, (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave an embassy banquet here this evening for a visiting delegation from the Korean Supreme People's Assembly led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the assembly.



The Korean delegation returned here from Guangzhou this afternoon.

Among the guests were Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), Wang Hanbin and Fu Hao, secretary-general and member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In his speech, Yang Hyong-sop said: "During our visit to China, we have witnessed that fraternal Chinese people are closely rallied around the Chinese Communist Party and are full of hope and confidence in building their country into a powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization." He said: "The Korean people will do their best to make friendship flower between Korea and China."

Geng Biao said that the delegation's visit has made new contributions and further enhanced development of the traditional amity and unity between China and Korea. He said: "There exists a solid basis and great vitality for the Sino-Korean relationship cherished by our old proletarian revolutionaries of the two countries."

Geng Biao reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people will as always resolutely support the Korean people's demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, support the Korean people's just struggle for realization of independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. He said: "We sincerely wish the Korean people new successes in their construction."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1544 GMT on 13 July transmits report on this event, rendering the concluding paragraph as follows: "He said: We sincerely wish the Korean people new successes in their national construction and their lofty cause of realizing national reunification."]

#### Beijing Comments on Tour

SK140350 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Unattributed article: "The flower of China-Korea Friendship That Has Fully Blossomed in the Old City: On a Visit to Nanjing by the DPRK SPA Delegation Led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop"]

[Text] On 8 July, a fine day that followed a rainy one, Nanjing City looked more active under the dazzling sun.

At a time when the people in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City are struggling to open a new phase in socialist modernization construction in the midst of implementing the decisions adopted at the 1st plenary meeting of the 6th NPC of our country, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop, arrived in Nanjing with war friendship for the Chinese people from the fraternal Korean people.

Nanjing, an old city in our country which has a glorious history of revolutionary struggle, has a special place in the history of China-Korea friendship.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, has toured this city and, not long ago, Comrade Kim Chong-il, one of the principal leaders [chuyo chidoja] of the WPK, visited. The visits to Nanjing by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il have left an indelible impression on the minds of the people in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City.

For 7 days, the SPA delegation toured a small electrical appliance plant, a film equipment manufacturing plant, Chang Jiang Bridge, Zijinshan Astronomical Observatory and the Jiangsu Provincial Exhibition Center for new light industrial goods in Nanjing City. Also, the delegation toured [name indistinct], an office in which the CPC negotiations delegation had formerly worked and admired the beautiful scenery in Nanjing City. During these tours, the Korean comrades felt the warm fraternal friendliness of the Chinese people to the Korean people.

#### Symbol of Friendship

The friendship between the two countries of China and Korea has a solid foundation. The mutual visits by both countries' leaders and the mutual visits by the peoples of the two countries have pulled the friendship between the two countries up to a new height.

Arriving in Nanjing, Chairman Yang Hyong-sop said it was most honorable for the delegation to visit and tour Nanjing, which has a long history and one of China-Korea friendship.

The delegation first toured the Chang Jiang Bridge. Both sides of the road leading to the Chang Jiang Bridge were clad in green because of the paulownia trees, Himalayan trees, and willow trees. Comrade (Qiao Qan), chief of the Jiangsu Provincial NPC Standing Committee, explained the afforestation work in Nanjing to Comrade Yang Hyong-sop. Saying that Nanjing City, a city of afforestation, is equipped with the rudimentary conditions for tree planting, Comrade (Qiao Qian) said that Nanjing has afforested 34,000 (? chongbo) by planting some 9 million saplings in 1982.

Looking at the Himalayan trees from the window of the car, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop said to Comrade (Qiao Qan): The five saplings of the Himalayan trees that were given to President Kim Il-song by the Nanjing citizens while he was touring the city have sunk their roots deep in the soil and now are growing under the meticulous care of the workers at the Pyongyang Botanical Garden. This is a symbol of friendship which will glow for thousands of years between the peoples of China and Korea. Saying that the fir trees given as gifts to President Kim Il-song by the Chinese people as part of their assistance to the Korean people for defeating the United States in the beginning part of 1950 are now growing everywhere in Korea, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop said this is a historically significant symbol of the friendship existing between China and Korea which has been sealed in blood.

On the afternoon of 8 July, the delegation toured the Nanjing small electrical appliances plant. When the guests entered the precincts of the plant, the plant workers warmly welcomed the Korean guests by beating drums and waving multicolored flags. Hung inside the plant were placards and there were slogans written on the blackboard in many workshops which read: We warmly welcome the DPRK SPA delegation! Before the delegation started touring the plant, the workers at the plant showed the comrades in the delegation the taped film scenes of Comrade Kim Chong-il being warmly welcomed by workers at the plant. Comrade Yang Hyong-sop was most pleased at seeing on television Comrade Kim Chong-il's tour of the plant and his welcome by the workers.

The Nanjing film equipment manufacturing plant has various ties with Korea. In the past few years, Korean engineers and the engineers from this plant mutually emulated by frequently visiting each other and studied the design of film equipment and the production of films shoulder to shoulder. By touring this plant, Korean students studying in China, trade union functionaries and artists from Korea, and the functionaries at the DPRK Embassy in China left a deep impression on the minds of the workers at this plant.



Comrade (?Zhang Dechun), director of this plant, said to the comrades in the Korean SPA delegation: The visit to our plant by the Korean comrades has given a great encouragement to us. This shows the warm friendliness existing between Korea and China.

Delegation leader Yang Hyong-sop and his deputy (?Kim Hyong-chong) revealed that they had once again felt the deep friendliness of the Nanjing citizens toward the Korean people during their tour of the city.

#### Great Creations

While touring Nanjing City, the comrades in the delegation saw the successes registered in socialist construction by the Nanjing citizens. They rejoiced over the Chinese people's successes as if they were their own. The Nanjing City that they toured was a typical consumers' city before the liberation. Out of some 700,000 of its population, less than 10,000 were full time employed laborers. They were only 36 plants that employed more than 30 laborers. What is more, facilities in those plants were mostly outdated.

Now, however, there are 1,668 plants and mining enterprises in the city, and the number of workers employed by these plants and enterprises is somewhere near 1.2 million. Last year's gross industrial output in the city was 7.5 billion yuan, about 166 times more than that of 1949. The gross agricultural output was somewhere near 800 million yuan.

The Nanjing small electric appliances plant that the delegation toured is an electronic goods manufacturing plant, one of the comparatively large plants manufacturing various goods in Jiangsu Province. This plant was rated as a model industrial unit in the nation in 1959. In 1979 the State Council awarded the title of national [word indistinct] to this plant.

While [name indistinct], secretary of the plant's party committee, said to the Korean guests: Since 1979, the total output of this plant has been recording growth of more than 10 percent every year and net profit by more than 37 percent per year.

After touring the plant, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop wrote in a book kept at the plant for visitors to sign: I warmly congratulate the workers at this plant on what they have achieved in the implementation of the decisions made at the 12th [word indistinct] under the wise leadership of the CPC. I wish them more brilliant success in the future.

The delegation first toured the Changjiang Bridge after arriving in Nanjing. This grand bridge, began in 1960 and completed in 1968, plays an important role in our country's socialist modernization construction. First, the delegation went up to the top of the bridge which is some 70 meters high and then inspected the railway that is on the bridge. At this time, a long train fully laden with cargo was running from south to north with a long sound from its steam whistle. The members of the delegation watched in admiration for a long time as the train disappeared into the distance. Chairman Yang Hyong-sop highly rated this giant bridge as a great creation of the Chinese people.

Although the delegation's visit to Nanjing was very short, the history of China-Korea friendship has recorded another new chapter. The Nanjing citizens do not forget the Korean comrades who visit the city from time to time.

Just as Comrade (Qiao Qan) said to the comrades in the delegation, Nanjing citizens uphold the words of Comrade Hu Yaobang, just as all the other people in China. Comrade Hu Yaobang appealed to them: Value the China-Korea friendship as precious as your own eyes.

Chairman Yang Hyop-sop said: When I return home, I will convey the deep and warm friendliness of the people in Jiangsu Province to the Korean people to the Korean working class and to all the Korean people and will make every effort to develop the Korean-China friendship.

DPRK PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS HEILONGJIANG

SK140153 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The friendship delegation of North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK led by (Kim Yong-yun) arrived in Harbin this morning. This evening Governor Chen Lei hosted a banquet in honor of the Korean guests.

The delegation came to our province at the invitation of the provincial government. Provincial and Harbin City leading comrades and some 100 people warmly welcomed the delegation at Harbin station. All the members of the delegation visited the Exhibition on the richly endowed and beautiful Heilongjiang and toured the Songhua Jiang this morning. They visited the provincial government this afternoon. Governor Chen Lei hosted a banquet for the delegation at the (Huayuncun) guesthouse this evening. Before the banquet, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress, government, and CPPCC committee, including Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Li Jianbai, Hou Jie, Wang Yaochen, and Wang Jun, and Wei Jianxing, the mayor of Harbin City, met with the members of the delegation.

JAPAN SAYS PRC SEEKS ECONOMIC PLANNING COOPERATION

OW131055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 13 KYODO -- China has sought full Japanese cooperation in working out its next seven-year economic development plan at a three-day government-level meeting which ended here Wednesday, Japanese officials said.

Officials from China's State Planning Commission told their Japanese counterparts at the Economic Planning Agency that their country's inflation-adjusted annual economic growth will average 4-5 percent during the seven-year plan starting in 1986.

The Chinese said that particular emphasis will be laid in the plan on the development of energy resources and expansion of transportation facilities, the officials said.

They said the delegates agreed to hold their next meeting in Beijing at a date yet to be fixed.

The Chinese officials will stay in Japan until July 20, visiting steel mills, tractor factories and instant food factories in Tokyo and Osaka.

'Wide Range Allegedly Sought'

OW140553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 14 KYODO -- China has turned to Japan for help in modernizing a wide range of factories from machinery and electronics plants to textile and sundry goods works, officials said Thursday.

China has provided the Japanese Government with a detailed list of products involved and forms of cooperation sought for 40 works included in its current five-year economic development program. For 17 of the works, Japanese companies from which China hopes to obtain help are named on the list, indicating Chinese determination to press forward with the modernization plans, the officials noted.

The Chinese request, made by the state scientific and technological commission through diplomatic channels, has been conveyed to the Japanese firms mentioned in the list, they said. In almost all the works, China is seeking assistance in improving production and quality control management.

The plants' main lines of products range from cameras, radios, boilers and lathes and other industrial products to textiles, dyes, toothpaste and plywood.

The government is considering providing focused leadership in meeting the Chinese request, the officials said. The foreign and international trade and industry ministries will hold talks with Japanese trading companies and manufacturers and try to see how best Japan can cooperate, they said. They intimated that the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade will act as coordinator for Japanese companies in negotiations for the 17 works and the Japan International Cooperation Agency for the other plans.

#### JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS TIANJIN

SK131318 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] At the invitation of Chen Weida, Mr (Mu-chun-yi-shan), director of the (Guanxi) General Department of the Japan Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and two other persons arrived for a visit to Tianjin on the afternoon of 12 July. In the evening, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin, and Li Lanqing, deputy mayor, received and feted the Japanese friends. Participating in the reception were responsible persons of the Tianjin Foreign Trade Commission, the Tianjin Economic Commission, the Tianjin Planning Commission, the Tianjin Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and of other relevant departments.

Director (Mu-chun-yi-shan) had visited Tianjin at the end of last year. At that time, he had exchanged opinions with Secretary Chen Weida [as heard], Mayor Li Ruihuan and responsible persons of relevant departments in Tianjin on economic interchanges and cooperation, and signed a 3-year cooperation protocol with the Tianjin Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Since then, both sides have conscientiously implemented the articles of this protocol and scored gratifying achievements in some specific fields. In June this year, the Tianjin municipal friendly delegation headed by Mayor Li Ruihuan and the Tianjin municipal economic observation delegation organized by the Tianjin Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade visited Japan. During the visit to Japan, these delegations exchanged opinions with Director (Mu-chun-yi-shan) on some new items. In the visit to Tianjin this time, Director (Mu-chun-yi-shan) will hold further consultations with departments concerned on the above-mentioned new items.

#### ZHOU PEIYUAN MEETS, FETES JAPAN-PRC AMITY GROUP

OW131352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, this evening met and feted Takeshi Noba, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and director-general of the Japan-China society, and his party.

BEIJING CRITICIZES THACH REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA

Dialog on SRV 'Fraud'

OW140031 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 12 Jul 83

[From the "International Current Events program: Dialog between (Ding Ran) and (Xiao Nan): "Perpetrate a Fraud To Cover Up One's Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] [Ding Ran] Recently Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach babbled that the Kampuchean issue is primarily a question of relations between Vietnam and China and that the question of total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops can only be solved by China and Vietnam. I think this is a distortion of the nature of the Kampuchean issue.

[Xiao Nan] Nguyen Co Thach's assertion that the Kampuchean issue is only a question of relations between China and Vietnam is absurd and untenable. The Kampuchean issue was created by the Vietnamese authorities. In late 1978, with Soviet backing, Vietnam invaded and occupied Kampuchea, rigged up a puppet regime there and massacred Kampucheans, thereby seriously trampling on Kampuchea's sovereignty and independence. Over the years the overwhelming majority of countries of the world have strongly demanded that Vietnam totally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, restore Kampuchea's sovereignty and independence and let the Kampuchean people solve their own problem. However, the Vietnamese authorities have constantly changed their tricks and sought every pretext to refuse to withdraw troops from Kampuchea. Do you recall that during the early period of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea the international community demanded that Vietnam immediately withdraw its troops from Kampuchea to facilitate an early solution to the Kampuchean issue? But the Vietnamese authorities kept telling lies and flatly denied the existence of the Kampuchean issue. When their aggressive conspiracies were exposed, the Vietnamese authorities stubbornly argued that the Kampuchean issue brooks no debate. Now the Vietnamese authorities refer to the Kampuchean issue as a question of relations between China and Vietnam. This is another awkward trick they play to obstruct the solution of the Kampuchean issue.

[Ding Ran] The crux of Nguyen Co Thach's absurd statement that the Kampuchean issue is a question of relations between China and Vietnam is a distortion of the nature of the Kampuchean issue.

[Xiao Nan] What, then, is the nature of the Kampuchean issue?

[Ding Ran] I think we can look at this issue from three angles: 1. In order to control and enslave their neighboring country and rig up an Indochinese Federation, the Vietnamese authorities launched an armed aggression against Kampuchea. This was a brazen breach of the UN Charter and of the norms of international relations. 2. Vietnam grabbed Kampuchea and attempted to establish an Indochinese Federation and seek hegemony in Southeast Asia. In recent years the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea have repeatedly intruded into the Thai territory and Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly intimidated the ASEAN countries. Therefore, the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea constitutes a threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. 3. The Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea has the Soviet Union's support and encouragement. In order to seek global hegemony, the Soviet Union is using Vietnam to threaten Southeast Asia so as to expand the Soviet sphere of influence in Southeast Asia, gain control of the Strait of Malacca and carry out its strategy in the Pacific Ocean in coordination with its strategy in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea also constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of Asia and the world at large.



The aforementioned three points show that the Kampuchean issue concerns the Kampuchean people's opposition to the Vietnamese aggression as well as the opposition to the Vietnamese aggression as well as the opposition of the people of the world to aggression and their efforts to safeguard peace. This question is vital to Kampuchea's destiny as well as to overall world strategy. Therefore, if the Kampuchean issue is at all to be referred to as a question of relations between two parties, it can only mean the relations between the people of Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries, China and the world on the one hand and the Vietnamese aggressors on the other.

[Xiao Nan] We now know that the Vietnamese authorities harbor a vicious motive when they refer to the Kampuchean issue as a question of relations between China and Vietnam. They try to divert the world community's attention and obstruct the solution of the Kampuchean issue.

[Ding Ran] Could you please explain and analyze why the Vietnamese authorities play this trick?

[Xiao Nan] Vietnam's only objective is to distort the nature of the Kampuchean issue, cover up its crime of aggression and acquire, through deceptive means, the international recognition of its de facto occupation of Kampuchea. To make it more specific, Vietnam wants to kill three birds with one stone. 1. Vietnam viciously attempts to divert the international attention on the Kampuchean issue to China in order to lessen the international pressure resulting from the demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. 2. Vietnam directs its spearhead against China. Threatened by Vietnam, the ASEAN member states are very much concerned about the Kampuchean issue. According to Vietnam's logic, the key to the solution of the Kampuchean issue lies in China. This is designed to drive a wedge in the relations between the ASEAN member states and China. 3. Vietnam attempts to create international chaos before the convocation of the 38th UN General Assembly this year so as to obstruct further debates on the Kampuchean issue at the UN General Assembly and to succeed in its scheme of ousting Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations. It will first attempt to create a vacancy in Kampuchea's seat and then seek to fill the vacancy with representatives of the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

[Ding Ran] The Vietnamese authorities have unmasked their own vicious motives in doing these things. Another question is: What is the connection between the Kampuchean issue and the worsened relations between China and Vietnam?

Everybody knows that although some problems and disputes long existed in Sino-Vietnamese relations, the abrupt deterioration in the relations between the two countries came only after Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. Because China resolutely opposed Vietnam's aggression and expansion, Vietnam stepped up its anti-China activities and further worsened Sino-Vietnamese relations. Therefore, we consider the Kampuchean issue one of the main obstacles that hamper the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Based on this consideration, the Chinese Foreign Ministry solemnly declared that if Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, China will take concrete steps to improve its relations with Vietnam. This has nothing in common with Nguyen Co Thach's allegation that the Kampuchean issue is mainly a question of relations between China and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese authorities have not only refused to give up their evil ways and return to behaving well, but have distorted China's stand, reversed cause and effect and alleged that the Kampuchean issue is mainly a question of relations between China and Vietnam. No matter what deceptive tricks the Vietnamese authorities play, the Chinese stand has always been unambiguous. Alongside the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world, China resolutely supports the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese and makes every effort to make Vietnam implement the UN resolution and the declaration of the international conference on the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea to create the conditions for solving the Kampuchean issue.

If Vietnam continues its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean issue remains unsolved, it will be difficult for China to improve relations with Vietnam. The overwhelming majority of the countries of the world support this correct stand of China.

[Xiao Nan] Well, that is all for today.

Comments on 'Expression' Article

BK140715 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Unattributed article: "Nguyen Co Thach's So-Called Freedom of Expression"]

[Text] Before and after his visit to the Philippines and Thailand at the beginning of June this year, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeatedly stated that the Kampuchean problem is mainly a problem between China and the Indochinese countries and between China and Vietnam. These two remarks have only one meaning: The Kampuchean problem is a dispute between China and Vietnam. This is because in the Vietnamese authorities' dictionary of place-names Indochina is synonymous with Vietnam.

Following the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea at the end of 1978, this Vietnamese foreign minister has made many famous remarks on the Kampuchean problem, such as there is no Kampuchean problem, the Kampuchean situation is irreversible, and there is no need to discuss the Kampuchean problem. These are the most famous three no's often uttered by Nguyen Co Thach. But before and after this visit he did not mention these three no's at all. His remark on the Kampuchean problem being a problem between China and Vietnam is not a new remark. It is just an obsolete remark. In the past 2 years, this Vietnamese foreign minister made several remarks which contradicted each other and constituted a slap on his own face with regard to the Kampuchean problem that he said did not exist. Now, let us take a look at these remarks.

On 2 June 1982, Nguyen Co Thach told the AFP correspondent in Hanoi that the Kampuchean problem is a problem between the three Indochinese countries and China. It is not the problem between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the one side and the ASEAN countries on the other. About half a month later, on 28 June, Nguyen Co Thach told a Swedish journalist in Hanoi that only through negotiations among the concerned countries, that is, the countries in Southeast Asia, can the Kampuchean problem be resolved, and that China should not participate in the negotiations.

The Kampuchean problem is a very strange problem. To Nguyen Co Thach, sometimes the Kampuchean problem can be resolved only through negotiations among the directly concerned countries, that is, the Southeast Asian countries. But some other times this problem becomes a problem between the three Indochinese countries and China. At present, this has become a problem between China and Vietnam.



Nguyen Co Thach is like a magician. If you can see my trick, it is because you have sharp eyes; if you cannot see it, it is because my hands are too fast. Magical tricks are based on this technique. But Nguyen Co Thach is not so good at the diplomatic technique. Even persons who have not got sharp eyes can see that this Vietnamese foreign minister is talking nonsense. Whoever said that there is no freedom of speech in Vietnam! Nguyen Co Thach does have the full freedom to lie and speak about nonsense. However, it shows that the so-called nonexistent Kampuchean problem has caused this most outstanding Vietnamese foreign minister to become dizzy to the point of uttering such contradictory remarks. At first, he said that the Kampuchean problem can be resolved only through negotiations among the directly concerned countries, that is, the Southeast Asian countries, without the participation of China. This means that this problem does not concern China, thus China should not worry about it. But, now he has said that the Kampuchean problem is the problem between China and Vietnam. This means that this problem does not concern the ASEAN countries, thus they should not worry about this problem.

From these two contradictory remarks, it is not difficult to see through Nguyen Co Thach's aim. Although Nguyen Co Thach's remarks sound complicated, his aim is clear. He wanted to say that neither the ASEAN countries nor China can intervene in the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. They should accept the Vietnamese annexation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. All other countries in the world should do the same. As a foreign minister, one should have at least a little knowledge on international affairs. He should know that once a country sends troops to invade and occupy another country, overthrow the government of the latter, and put a slave yoke on the people of another country, this would become an international problem that the world community has the right to intervene. Since the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the United Nations has convened four times on this problem and adopted resolutions demanding total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is done in accordance with the principles generally accepted by the world community. This shows that the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is a major problem relating to the aggression and opposition to the aggression. Every country in the world has the right to intervene.

#### LI XIANNIAN SENDS WREATH FOR HONG KONG PERSONAGE

OW132052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 Chinese and foreign personages of all circles in Hong Kong attended the funeral service for noted Hong Kong personage Richard Charles Lee at the Hong Kong Funeral Parlor this morning.

The portrait of the late Richard Charles Lee in the mourning hall was flanked by wreaths sent by Chinese state leaders Li Xiannian, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, and Ji Pengfei; wreaths sent by party and government leaders of Guangdong Province Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu as well as by the late Richard Charles Lee's friends Liao Mengxing, Jing Puchun, Qian Changzhao and Wang Kuang; and wreaths by noted personages of all circles in Hong Kong.

Xu Jiataun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA, attended the funeral service.

A native of Xinhui County, Guangdong, the public-spirited Richard Charles Lee loved his country and hometown, devoted himself to Hong Kong's prosperity, and was highly concerned with national construction and reunification.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETED BY PRIME MINISTER WALTER LINI

OW141235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Vanuatu Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs Walter Hadye Lini flew in here this afternoon for an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the plaza east to the Great Hall of the People in Central Beijing.

When the prime minister drove to the plaza at 5:15 p.m., he was greeted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang with a warm handshake. A girl presented the distinguished visitor with a bouquet.

The ceremony started with the military band playing the national anthems of Vanuatu and China. Prime Minister Lini reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in the company of Premier Zhao Ziyang. The ceremony culminated with 200 youngsters dancing and chanting welcome slogans.

Then Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Lini walked into the Great Hall of the People to have a chat.

Present were Ji Pengfei, Chinese State Councillor, Cui Naifu, chairman of the reception committee and minister of civil affairs, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, William Victor Girles Kattan, Vanuatu attorney-general, and Nikenike Vurobaravu, secretary for foreign affairs.

Sees Wu Xueqian

OW141258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made a courtesy call on Walter Hadye Lini, Vanuatu prime minister and minister of justice and foreign affairs, at the Diaoyutai guest house here this evening.

They had a cordial conversation.

PRC TO RECEIVE ANTARCTIC ICE FROM AUSTRALIA

OW140104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Canberra, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Two hundred kilograms of antarctic ice, partly 10,000 years old, left Melbourne for China by air this afternoon as a gift from the Australian Government to mark the cooperation in Antarctic research between the two countries. The ice was brought back to Australia in 1977 from the Antarctic at a depth of 400 metres, some of the ice is believed to be more than ten thousand years old.

The ice was sent by the Australian Antarctic Division of the Department of Science and Technology, to the Chinese National Antarctic Research Committee. China and Australia have been cooperating in Antarctic Research since 1980.

Before flying to Beijing, the antarctic ice was stored in cold storage at the meteorology department of Melbourne University at a temperature of minus 20 degree c.

PRC, UK SET UP OFFSHORE OIL JOINT VENTURES

OW122033   Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Two joint venture companies providing support for offshore oil exploration and production were established here today between China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and the Racal Survey Ltd. of the United Kingdom.

The two new companies are the China Bohai Racal Positioning Survey Company Ltd., which will be based at the port of Tanggu near Tianjin, and the China Nanhai Racal Positioning Survey Company Ltd., which will be based in Zhanjiang, in South China's Guangdong province. They are to begin service next month. The two contracts establishing the joint ventures were signed in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The term of each, according to the contracts, is ten years, and CNOOC and Racal each invests 50 percent. Following their founding, the ventures will provide a wide range of positioning stations and movable equipment in the Sino-foreign joint exploration areas in the South China Sea, the Bohai Sea, and the South Yellow Sea to oil companies operating in these areas. The companies employ experienced people from both sides and boast up-to-date equipment, according to CNOOC. The contracts states that both companies will be responsible for the training of people sent to work by the Chinese. They will consider doing surveys in other countries where possible.

Signing the contracts for the respective sides were Gan Wangyu, deputy chief engineer of the Nanhai West Petroleum Corporation, Cao Dean, deputy general manager of the Bohai Petroleum Corporation, and John Lucken, member of the board of directors of the Racal Energy Resources Group, U.K. and the director-in-charge of Racal Survey Ltd.

## Official on Oil Exploration

OW131840   Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- More contracts will be signed for exploration and development of China's offshore oil between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and some foreign oil companies, the corporation president Qin Wencai said here this evening. "With these contracts concluded," Qin Wencai said, "exploration will start in all offshore contract areas beginning the last quarter of this year or the start of next year."

The announcement was made tonight at a reception given by the Racal Survey Ltd., U.K. on the occasion of the establishment of two joint ventures between CNOOC and Racal. Contracts dealing with the survey and positioning enterprises were signed here yesterday. In May of this year, Qin Wencai recalled, his company and an international bidding group of five oil companies headed by British Petroleum (BP) signed contracts to explore and develop oil in the South China Sea and the South Yellow Sea, the first concluded since the first round of bidding was announced in February, 1982. Qin Wencai said that gratifying results have been reported in the Sino-Foreign cooperation in exploring China's offshore oil since the nation began adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world.

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WESTERN EUROPE

Exploration has been going smoothly in contract areas undertaken by Japanese, French and U.S. oil companies, according to CNOOC. High-yielding oil and gas wells have been sunk and oil and gas bearing structures have been located.

CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES DANISH DELEGATION IN TIANJIN

SK090229 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, the 12-member Danish industrial delegation headed by Ib Stetter, minister of industry of the Kingdom of Denmark, arrived in Tianjin Municipality on the morning of 8 July for a goodwill visit. Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen, member of the delegation and Danish ambassador to the PRC, also arrived with the delegation.

On the morning of 8 July, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and Li Lanqing, deputy mayor of the municipality, received the delegation and held talks with it. During the talks, personnel from both sides extensively exchanged views on matters of common concern and further discussed possible technical cooperation in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, packing, precision instruments, and the electronics industry. Both sides were satisfied with the talks. Chen Weida gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. Attending the talks and banquet were responsible persons from the departments concerned.

On the afternoon of 8 July, the delegation visited a tractor plant, the No. 3 carpet factory, and the (Shuanglong) farm.

CPC GROUP GREETED BY SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER

OW090432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, July 8 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Gerardo Iglesias expressed the hope today that the friendly relations between his party and the Chinese Communist Party (C.P.C.) will develop and be strengthened continuously.

Iglesias made the remarks when receiving the goodwill visitors group of the C.P.C., headed by Feng Xuan, member of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission and advisor of the C.P.C. Central Committee's International Liaison Department.

Iglesias briefed the group on his party's internal situation and asked it to convey his cordial regards to Chinese party leaders.

The group, which arrived here on June 22, has visited Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Asturias and Cordoba, where it made wide contacts with primary organizations and members of the Spanish Communist Party.

The group is scheduled to leave for home on July 10.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER FETES FRENCH COUNTERPART

OW082054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, hosted a banquet here this evening for the French agricultural delegation led by Michel Rocard, minister of agriculture.



The French guests arrived here this afternoon to attend the multi-national food processing machinery exhibition in Beijing and discuss with Chinese counterparts on cooperation in the agricultural field.

At the banquet, He Kang and M. Rocard expressed the desire to strengthen agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Such cooperation will benefit both sides, they said.

QIAO SHI MEETS FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GROUP

OW111433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Central Committee of the French Revolutionary Communist Party. The delegation is led by Rene Rodriguez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the French Revolutionary Communist Party.

Qiao Shi, also head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, had a cordial talk with the delegation leader and the delegation members.

Present was Qian Liren, deputy head of the international liaison department.

Since their arrival in China on June 30, the French guests have visited Beijing, Xian and Shanghai. They will leave for home soon.

FRENCH CP AGAINST REDUCING NATION'S NUCLEAR FORCES

OW131225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 12 (XINHUA) -- The French Communist Party (FCP) announced here today that the French nuclear forces which are sufficient to ensure France's security and independence cannot be a subject of talks aimed at reducing them.

The FCP position was contained in a joint statement issued by the FCP and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) at the end of the summit talks between the two parties' delegations headed respectively by FCP General Secretary Georges Marchais and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

However, the French Communist Party said in the statement that since France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its nuclear forces should be taken into account when the overall nuclear forces in Europe are reckoned.

The French Communist Party also suggested that the Geneva nuclear disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States be opened to all the European countries so as to deblock the stagnant situation and reach positive results.

Expounding the Soviet stand on the question, the statement said the CPSU displayed an interest in the considerations put forward by the FCP and reiterated its well-known position that the French nuclear arsenal should be taken into consideration in working out an appropriate balance of nuclear arms in Europe. But this does not mean the demand for reductions in this arsenal, it said.

The FCP delegation arrived here yesterday.

'ARAFAT URGES END TO SYRIA-PLO FIGHTING

OW131327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 12 (XINHUA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in Tunis yesterday that he will withdraw his troops from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley to avoid more killings if Syria and his organization fail to reach agreement. In an interview with French reporters, 'Arafat said: "The current problem is not a disagreement within our organization. It is a conflict between us and Syria."

"The crux of the problem is the interventions made by Syria and Libya," he said and added that he had documents showing that some Syrian departments, as well as Libyan leaders were financing and arming the "dissidents of Fatah."

He called upon Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene personally to end the deteriorating Palestine-Syria relations.

'Arafat stressed the importance of Arab unity and called for the re-establishment of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries.

He expressed worries that future generations of Arabs would pay dearly for "today's mistakes" arising from divisions between Arabs and dissension between Palestinians.

The PLO leader also renewed his appeal for a new Arab summit.

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS URGED

OW140745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Brussels, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Fathi 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian Red Crescent, today appealed for international aid to the four million Palestinian people living in straightened circumstances.

At a news conference here today, the PLO leader spoke highly of the medical aid the European people have provided for the Palestinian people.

When asked by a XINHUA correspondent about the current situation of the Palestinian people's fight against the Israeli aggressor, he said: "Our struggle and revolution remain to be opposition to occupation, be it of southern Lebanon or our occupied land."

VISIT OF CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO PRC

Departs Paris

OW140930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chadian Government forces have regained control of five eastern cities -- Oum Chalouba, Kalait, Arada, Biltine and Abeche -- and are preparing to attack Faya Largeau, a northern strategic town that fell to the antigovernment forces on June 24, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine told XINHUA here today. Miskine said all member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) except Libya recognize the Chadian Government under President Hissein Habre. His government is optimistic about the development of the situation in Chad because it has the broadest support, he added.



He said his request to the French Government for emergency military intervention is not an expedient, but an effort to "resolve the Chadian problem once and for all" because war has never ceased in his country in the last few years.

Miskine left here today for an official visit to China.

#### Meets Wu Xueqian

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government is concerned about what's going on in Chad and wishes that peace will soon return to that country, said Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, here today.

He said: "China holds that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad must be respected and its internal affairs should be settled by the Chad people themselves. China hopes that the people of Chad will solve their own problems by peaceful means."

Wu Xueqian made these remarks during his talks this afternoon with Idriss Miskine, Chad minister for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Chinese Government has always stood for peaceful settlement of the differences and disputes among Third World countries through friendly consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, Wu Xueqian said.

He said he hoped that the two parties in dispute would seek a fair and reasonable solution through friendly consultation and negotiation within the Organization of African Unity on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, so as to prevent superpower meddling and sabotage.

He also briefed the guests on China's foreign policy and positions on international issues.

He reiterated China's readiness to expand its relations with other Third World countries. China has the same desire as Chad to maintain and develop bilateral relations of friendship cooperation.

The Chad foreign minister briefed Wu Xueqian on Chad's domestic situation.

He said his country is willing to settle all questions with neighboring countries.

He reiterated Chad's determination to defend its territorial sovereignty.

Miskine stressed that the Chad Government will strengthen cooperation with China in the economic, trade and other fields.

Minister Miskine and his party arrived here by air this morning.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FLOODING PROBLEMS

## Huanghe Rising

OW131654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Local governments along the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River have been alerted to keep a close watch on rising flood waters of the river, following successive rains in Qinghai and Gansu since July 3. At 20:00 hours yesterday, flood waters were measured at 3,920 cubic meters per second at the Tangnaihai hydrological station in Xinghai County, Qinghai Province, where the Yellow River empties into the reservoir for the Longyang Gorge power station now under construction. The flow is the second heaviest since 1949, next only to 1981.

Flood control work is also being intensified at the Liujia Gorge hydroelectric power station in Gansu Province.

## Changjiang Crests in Wuhan

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province and a major central China industrial center, is secure now that the Yangtze River has crested. The flood peak caused by torrential rains since late June passed without causing damage to the dikes. The flood peak, measured at 63,500 cubic meters per second, passed through Wuhan at 20:00 hours yesterday. This was the second biggest since 1949. By 14:00 hours today, the Yangtze River water level at Wuhan had dropped from 27.88 to 27.80 meters.

But the situation remains grave for the Poyang Lake area 300 kilometers downstream, and People's Liberation Army soldiers have been called to localities where protective embankments are endangered or have been breached by flood waters. At 20:00 hours yesterday, the water level was 21.69 meters where the Poyang Lake empties into the Yangtze River, one centimeter higher than the previous peak in 1954. Flood waters have breached 53 protective embankments in the lake area, the central flood control headquarters said; conditions are critical for embankments protecting three communities with a combined population of 317,000 and more than 40,000 hectares of farmland.

The headquarters has ordered emergency measures including sending soldiers and rubber boats to the lake area.

The Ministry of Railways has arranged an emergency schedule to transport flood control materials to the lake area, the headquarters said.

Water levels are still above warning marks along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River in Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces, according to an announcement by the headquarters today.

## Torrential Rains Continue

HK140128 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] From 0800 on 12 July to 0800 on 13 July, heavy rain fell along the basin of the You River, a tributary of the Li and Yuan Rivers, and torrential rain fell in a few places.

Moderate to torrential rain also fell in the Qingjiang River Basin in Hubei. In addition, according to a cable from the antiflood command of the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang, heavy to torrential rain fell in 21 counties of Sichuan, beginning at midnight on 12-13 July. Rainfall varied from 50 to 100 mm. The heaviest fall was in Sichuan's Inshui County, where 231 mm were recorded. It is expected that this rain area will expand, and the water level on the upper reaches of the Changjiang will rise.

At present the water level of the Dongting Lake is slowly falling, but it is still above the warning level. It is hoped that the province will pay careful attention to the changes in the rainfall situation and continue to do a good job in all work for guarding against and fighting floods.

YANG SHANGKUN NOTES ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK131428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Yang Shangkun: "A Typical Example of Unity Between Revolutionary Boldness and the Spirit of Seeking Truth From Facts -- Notes on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'" -- "originally published in 12 July JIEFANGJUN BAO"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," published according to a decision made by the CPC central authorities, is a collection of magnificent writings which embodies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and which emerges at the great historical turning point in our country, and is a summary of the experiences of the whole Army and the people throughout the country in their pioneer practice in socialist construction. These writings faithfully reflect Comrade Deng Xiaoping's decisive role and his outstanding contributions in guiding the whole party to set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder, realizing the great historical change, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The "Selected Works" shows a high theoretical standard and a close adherence to policy. Based strictly on actual reality, it fully reflects the needs of our times and the will of the broad masses of people, and is of great value as guidance to the building of our party, state, and Army. I would like to conscientiously study this book together with all comrades of our Army.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," has a rich content involving all fronts. In putting forth and providing a solution to the essential problems concerning the theory, guidelines, and policies to be adopted in the building of the party and the state during the period witnessing the great historical turning point, the "Selected Works" plays an extremely important role in helping all comrades of the Army to raise their levels of knowledge in political and ideological theory, to conscientiously implement the political line, principles, and policies laid down by the 12th CPC Congress, and to more closely keep in line politically with the CPC central authorities. The "Selected Works" includes 10 speeches delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to the Army. Presenting the correct analysis of and the solution to a series of important problems in the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of our Army, these speeches are programmatic documents for the building of the Army in the new period. We have not yet completely carried out those ideas so far on the rectification and building of the Army and on war readiness, as well as those tasks mentioned by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Now, in restudying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important thinking in these many fields, we will more thoroughly understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's foresight and correctness in making a series of important decisions.

I have been working directly under Comrade Deng Xiaoping for many years. While reading this "Selected Works", in light of my personal experience, I had a particularly strong feeling that his words touched my heart. And, what impressed me most deeply was the revolutionary boldness and the spirit of seeking truth from facts of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

## 1

All of us still remember the situation in that unforgettable year, 1975: As the "gang of four" was running amok and Comrade Zhou Enlai was critically ill, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the vast number of cadres were suffering persecution. When our motherland was faced with crisis, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was entrusted with the task of taking care of the routine work of the party and state. At that time, by vigorously publicizing the absurd theory of "retaining socialist grasses rather than capitalist seedlings," Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and their like unbridledly undermined the national economy to the verge of collapse. They banned all criticism on their practice, but forced people against their conscience to sing the praise of the excellent and ever-improving situation. They promoted the ruthless "white terror," thus giving rise to an apathetic atmosphere and forcing people to keep their resentment to themselves. Despite the slander on him of "restoring capitalism," Comrade Deng Xiaoping waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" at the risk of being overthrown again. Counter to the theory advocated by the "gang of four" of "kicking away the party committee and carrying out revolution alone," which was aimed at undermining and abolishing the party's leadership, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth that it was necessary to build a strong leading body and to appoint some people who were not afraid of being overthrown to undertake posts in the leading body. Counter to the practice of the "gang of four" in promoting factionalism and upsetting the state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth that it was necessary to resolutely mobilize the masses to struggle against factionalism.

Considering that the "gang of four" had fabricated a large number of unjust, false, and wrong cases, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forth that it was necessary to conscientiously implement the policy: Not only the problems concerning those who had been wrongly labelled but also the problems concerning those who had been involved in the former's cases had to be solved. To cope with the so-called method of "imprisonment, restriction, and suppression" practiced by the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocated that necessary rules and regulations had to be set up and improved, and organizational discipline had to be strengthened. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Now we are faced with quite a lot of problems. Without determination and real actions, we will not be able to solve them. We must be courageous and must make up our mind." "We must deal with all wrong things, and we must touch all rumps, whether that of a 60-year-old tiger, or that of a 40 year-old tiger, or that of a 30- or 20-year-old tiger." He first took actions to rectify the army, and then dealt with railway transport, industry, agriculture, and other fronts. He made every effort to eliminate disorder, to consolidate stability and unity, and to push ahead the national economy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely and courageously safeguarded truth against the "trend." His dauntless spirit, which is the feature of a proletarian revolutionary, his courage to turn the tide, and his correct viewpoints to redeem the party and the state raised the consciousness and courage of the vast number of cadres and the masses of people and provided the important basis for the following struggle to smash the "gang of four."

## 2

In the first 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," our country suffered setbacks in its movement ahead. The party's work in many fields deviated from the Marxist ideological line on the one hand, because of the profound and evil influence of the Lin Biao and Jing Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, who went all out to publicize personality cult, and wantonly distorted, tampered with, garbled, and forged Mao Zedong Thought, and, on the other hand, of the mistake of Comrade Hua Guofang, who upheld the erroneous principle of the "two whatevers" and hesitated giving it up. At that time, as the people were shackled by old conventions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and many elderly cadres were prevented from taking up their posts, unjust, false, and wrong verdicts left over by history could not be reversed, and the discussion of great significance concerning the criterion for truth was suppressed.



Under these circumstances, Comrade Deng Xiaoping far-sightedly put forth that it is necessary to wholly and accurately understand and apply Mao Zedong Thought and to correctly understand the relations between the leader and the masses. He castigated the "two whatevers" for its incompatibility with Marxism. In his speech to the all-army political work conference held in June 1978, he incisively elucidated our party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, pointing out that this line is the starting and basic point of Mao Zedong Thought. He took a clear-cut stand by supporting the discussion of the question about the criterion of truth. In December of the same year he again delivered a speech, entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite as One, and Look Ahead," to the party's central work conference. He pointed out that emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts concern the future and destiny of the party and state and that "a party, a state, or a nation which proceeds from book worship in doing everything and is ossified ideologically and superstitious, cannot advance but will become lifeless, and the party and the state will be subjugated." He called on the whole party to emancipate their mind, smash the fetters, and go back to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. All these were all-round ideological and theoretical preparations for the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and played an immeasurable role in helping the whole party reestablish the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines, completely rectifying the "leftist" mistakes during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution," systematically solving many old problems left from the past and new problems met in daily life, and realizing the far-reaching, historic change in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC.

## 3

Due to Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, the evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought attracted the attention of people inside and outside the party, at home and abroad. Quite a few comrades had confused ideas on this problem. Some of them, due to Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, attempted to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and its guiding role in China's revolution and construction. But others held that what Comrade Mao Zedong said was the irrefutable truth and went so far as to strictly adhere to Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years. There were also various opinions abroad and some even alleged that we would carry out de-Maoization. How to correctly evaluate and expound Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought was not only a problem concerning the individual person, Comrade Mao Zedong, but also a matter of overall importance concerning the history and future development of our party and country. This was not only a theoretical problem, but also a political problem, a very important political problem in both domestic and international fields. On this extremely important problem in our party's history, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with Marxist vision and sagacity, made an appropriate analysis, rendered scientific exposition, and made a reasonable evaluation, thus properly resolving this complicated and sensitive problem of great importance. When we read the "Selected Works," we will find that there are as many as tens of important arguments made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought. Especially in his nine talks during the process of drafting "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," he time and again stressed that the most essential thing of the "Resolution" was to establish Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. If we failed to write this part well, we might as well give up writing the whole resolution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong was the principal founder of our party and state; he had saved our party and state from crisis on several occasions, and his great achievements were to integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and to point out a road for the Chinese revolution to achieve victory.

Although he made mistakes in his later years, they were, after all, mistakes made by a great Marxist. His merits were primary and his mistakes secondary. Mao Zedong Thought was the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China, as well as the crystallization of the experience drawn by the party and people in revolutionary struggles. We absolutely cannot abandon the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. If we fail to uphold Mao Zedong Thought, we will make serious historical mistakes. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's comprehensive, dialectical, and practical ideas of Marxism, the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and unified the thinking of the whole party and the people throughout the country, thus guaranteeing that our cause would continue to march forward along the scientific path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great contributions to establishing Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and to upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought are indelible forever.

## 4

What road China should take in building socialist modernization is an important problem concerning the success and failure of the four modernizations, and the prosperity and perishing of the state. Comrade Deng Xiaoping threw great energy into this problem. Together with many leading comrades of the party, he seriously researched China's conditions, summed up both historical and practical experiences, creatively sought for and explored the road of building Chinese-style modernization, and took it in concrete practice. In his opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress, he explicitly and completely described the road, saying: "Integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country, take our own road, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics." He emphatically pointed out: In building modernization, we must proceed from China's reality, and mechanically copying foreign experiences and patterns has never been successful. We must carry out China's affairs according to China's conditions and relying on the strength of the Chinese people. Whether in the past, present, or future, it is our starting point to maintain independence and keep the initiative in our hands, and to rely on our own efforts. Our fighting goal is to build China into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that while building a high degree of material civilization, we must build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. Ideologically and politically, we must uphold the four basic principles and have four important guarantees. In order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must break the old and create the new, and carry out reforms in all fields. Comrade Deng Xiaoping time and again said: Without reforms, it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations. Reforms must be carried out in the whole process of building the four modernizations. We are carrying out and will carry out various reforms to improve old systems not adapted to the development of socialist productive forces and harmful to the people's interests, to eliminate defects and overcome shortcomings in the system, to establish gradually a new system suited to China's conditions, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of taking our own road to build socialism with Chinese characteristics is concentrated expression and high development of his Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

## 5

Comrade Deng Xiaoping not only takes up heavy tasks as a leader of our party and country, but is also the chairman of the Central Military Commission, who commands our country's Armed Forces. He has all along paid great attention to the modernization of national defense and the nation's security, and showed loving care for our Army.



Shortly after taking charge of the routine work of the Military Commission, he analyzed the new historical conditions and many new changes within the Army, pointed out that it was necessary to study and analyze the new situation and to resolve new problems in the new historical conditions with a spirit of seeking truth from facts, called on cadres, high-ranking cadres in particular, to be examples of seeking truth from facts and of integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with revolutionary practice.

Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, the work focus of our Army has been shifted to modernization. The present situation of our Army is different not only from that in the years of war and the early period after the liberation, but also from that in the 1960's and 1970's. Rapidly changing modern science and technology have been extensively and expeditiously applied to military affairs. This has brought about a series of changes to the theories and forms of modern warfare, strategy, tactics, and command, as well as to the establishment of our troops. All these changes have demanded that we enhance the capability of the coordinated fighting and fast reaction of our troops. Various kinds of modern scientific knowledge are before us and we must study them. Cultural, scientific, and technical knowledge is playing a more and more important role in the building of our Army. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The present warfare is a joint operation which occurs in the sky, on the ground, and in the water. It is no longer a war of millet and rifles." Our cadres at various levels are not competent enough to command modern warfare. Even a company commander is required to acquire more knowledge than he did before. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Our troops should assign education and training a strategic position. They should work hard to study knowledge of modern warfare and other necessary knowledge on politics, culture, and science and technology. We should run military institutes and schools well and train more cadres in schools. We should have scientific and rational establishments for Army units. We should speed up the work of improving the facilities of our troops in light of our present national power. We should also have powerful rear services and a good reserve service system. All this has clearly shown the orientation of our Army modernization.

Our Army's political work is also facing a number of new situations and problems. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "The Basic tasks and contents of our political work have not changed. All these are our fine traditions. However, the time, conditions, and targets have changed. Therefore, we should adopt different methods to solve problems." Our Army has many valuable historical traditions. With the development of the situation, all these traditions will also change and be enriched. Only thus can they have vitality. While strengthening political work, we should improve it to satisfy the demands of Army building in the new period. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always attached importance to the establishment of the Army's leading bodies at various levels and the work of making cadre corps revolutionized, professional, younger, and more educated. Although we have achieved some results in our work, it is still far from what the Central Military Commission and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have demanded. We should continue to strengthen the building of new leading bodies and trust middle-aged and young cadres who are assigned to work in the new leading bodies. We should help and train them so that they raise their working ability. We should also make proper arrangements for veteran comrades who have retired from the leading bodies. We should show concern for them politically and in their daily life so that they continue to play their role in the revolutionary cause. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In order to promote Army building and to enable our Army to support the state's economic construction, we should turn our Army into a big school so that our comrades and soldiers will be able to study knowledge of modern warfare and knowledge of modern science and production. In such a way they will become qualified personnel suitable for both the Army and localities.

Practice has proved that the work of training qualified personnel suitable for the Army and localities and the integrating civilian and military affairs, the Army and the people, as well as the demands of peace time and war, is a matter of primary importance which is beneficial to the state, Army, and people. It is continuation and development of the fine traditions of our Army under the new historical conditions. Joint efforts of the Army and people to build socialist spiritual civilization are also new development and creation of the fine tradition of maintaining close ties between the Army and people in the new period. This has added new contents to the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also paid close attention to the Army's ideological and political building in the new period. While talking with leading comrades of the PLA General Political Department on opposing erroneous ideological trends, he stressed: We should also follow the practice of seeking truth from facts in solving ideological problems of the Army. Ideological work should be carried out in light of circumstances of different units and individuals." We should strengthen the propaganda and education of upholding the four basic principles. While criticizing "leftist" erroneous ideology, we should also repudiate right erroneous ideology. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the "leftist" influence in the Army should not be ignored. His appraisal is in accord with the practical conditions in our Army. Although we have done some work to eliminate the "leftist" influence and the situation has somewhat improved, it cannot be completely eliminated overnight because it was deeply rooted in the Army. Very often the "leftist" influence consciously or unconsciously manifests itself in some units and some comrades. In the process of studying the "Selected Works," we should continue to eliminate the "leftist" influence in the military field. In the meantime, we should not ignore the right erroneous tendencies, and the erroneous views and attitudes toward the four basic principles and the party's line, guiding principles, and policies. At the present stage, class struggle still exists within a certain scope in our country and there is a danger of being infiltrated by capitalism. We should heighten our vigilance against the activities of some hostile elements who intend to sabotage our motherland.

Under the leadership of the Central Military Commission and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, our Army has made great progress in its various work. We have enhanced the level of our revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. Through initial structural reform and streamlining the institutions, our troops have become more capable and well-organized. We have also achieved marked results in making our cadre corps younger. The work of promoting the new formation of our troops and our command ability for joint operations has been further carried out. In the meantime we have strengthened our military training, ideological and political work, military schools and institutes, rear services, and military academic research work. Our research work for national defense and sophisticated weapons has entered a new stage. New changes have taken place in the entire Army.

The important reason why our Army has made relatively great achievements within a comparatively short period of time and has made new developments and progress under new historical conditions is that it has implemented Comrade Deng Xiaoping's guiding ideology concerning Army building and a series of principles and measures in striving to build itself into a modern and regular revolutionary Army with Chinese characteristics. In guiding the party and the country in construction in various aspects, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has upheld dialectical materialism and historical materialism, sought truth from facts, and always proceeded from reality. In leading the building of the Army, he has also upheld dialectical materialism and historical materialism, sought truth from facts, and always proceeded from reality. This is clearly shown in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

What is mentioned above is only a brief review on several major questions as a result of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." From this alone, we can clearly see that Deng Xiaoping is good at integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of socialist modernization in our country. In handling each important issue of the party, the country, and the Army, he has always paid great attention to analyzing concrete historical conditions, proceeding from the conditions of our country, proceeding from existing reality, and putting the interests of the party, the people, and the overall situation above all other things. Therefore, he may have a penetrating and thorough insight of problems, handle affairs in a decisive manner, present correct solutions, always have a comprehensive and dialectical understanding of matters, grasp the key links, and push forward step-by-step the great cause of socialist modernization. He has a very high level of Marxism and has greatly emancipated his mind. He dares to abandon conventions and old styles which do not meet the needs of the new historical mission and revolutionary practice, is good at quickly absorbing new ideas, new creations, and new experiences which are in line with the people's interests and the demands of the time, and dares to realistically negate what should be negated and affirm what should be affirmed. Therefore, he is always able to replace outdated conclusions with new viewpoints and to replenish and enrich existing basic principles with new experience in practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a thorough dialectical materialist, an example of a high degree of integration of revolutionary boldness with a realistic spirit, and an example of upholding the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. This is what is most worthy of our understanding and study and most necessary for us to understand and study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Marx said: "Once theory is grasped by the masses, it turns into a material force." Since the whole party, the whole Army, and all the people of the country are seriously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," there will certainly be an outburst of tremendous force for opening a new situation in socialist modernization.

ARMY DAY CIRCULAR URGES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

OW131248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department yesterday, issued a circular calling on the entire Army to launch activities commemorating the 56th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army with the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC as the guiding ideology.

The circular says: Before and after Army Day, all PLA units should educate commanders and fighters on the Army's glorious history and fine traditions, heighten their revolutionary spirit, and strive to create a new situation in army-building. It is necessary to help cadres and fighters recall the great contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in founding and building the Army, conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the "Selected Works of Zhu De" which will be published soon, and gain a deeper understanding of Mao Zedong's military thinking. It is necessary to publicize the situation in the building up of our Army in light of the actual conditions of the units. This will help cadres and fighters to clearly see the important new progress made in our Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission.

The circular says: The focus of the activities commemorating 1 August Army Day this year will be placed on units below the regimental level.



All units should carefully listen to the opinions of the local party and government organizations and the local masses and conduct inspections of policy implementation and discipline. Units stationed in special zones, returned Overseas Chinese areas, and areas inhabited by minority nationalities should particularly strengthen education on policies and discipline. People's Armed Forces departments should pay attention to conducting education among militiamen on the Army's fine traditions and strengthen militia-building.

The circular calls on all major units to hold varied forms of get-togethers for veteran cadres and discussion meetings on the holiday. Where conditions permit, units may organize theatrical performances and evening film parties as an expression of gratitude to local party and government organizations and the masses.

#### XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

OW131224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Get Rid of Bureaucracy; Pay Close Attention to Rectifying Party Style"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Committee in March of this year issued an open letter to the whole party calling for efforts to firmly check the unhealthy practices of party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution. The letter stipulated that comrades who had made mistakes in this connection would be dealt with leniently or exempted from punishment if they voluntarily straightened things out, made in-depth self-criticism, returned what they had unlawfully taken, and vacated the housing which exceeded their entitlement before 1 July. Since the publication of the open letter, party committees and discipline inspection commissions in various localities have done a lot of work to rectify the unhealthy practices in housing construction and distribution. Following the call of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter, the party committees and discipline inspection commissions in all localities are adopting resolute measures to effectively rectify the unhealthy practices of party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution in order to maintain party style and party discipline and to firmly ensure the party's character as the vanguard of the working class and its purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The party Central Committee has long since admonished the whole party that the style of a political party in power determines its very survival. The party Central Committee has made up its mind to correct certain unhealthy trends in the party, and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a marked turn for the better has been brought about in the style of our party. Everyone is aware of this. However, to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, the task is still very arduous, and much work remains to be done.

To bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible, it is most important for the party committees to take the lead in getting rid of bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy is itself an important manifestation of unhealthy party style. Comrades tainted with bureaucratic habits do not go among the masses to conduct investigations and study and attentively listen to the opinions of the masses, are indifferent to problems of party style arising at their side, and have no idea about the state of party style. Therefore, it is only natural that these comrades lack a sense of urgency toward correcting unhealthy trends.

Another important manifestation of bureaucracy is the tendency to make only general arrangements for work most of the time without effective inspection and supervision.



Our problem is not that we have no principles and policies in many things, or that the principles and policies are not specific, but that we lack a thoroughgoing and persistent work style. Some comrades wallow in paperwork and meetings. With regard to the party Central Committee's calls and the plans of higher levels, more often than not some comrades just copy them word for word and pass them along. They do not supervise or check implementation by those at lower levels but let things take their own course once arrangements are made. Thus, a lot of work can hardly get better.

Whether the people are for or against us depends on whether our party style is good or bad. And the success or failure of the four modernizations depends on whether the people are for or against us. We must clearly understand this. Facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have already proved that so long as we persistently work at it, the party style can be rectified. We must start by getting rid of bureaucracy, paying close attention rectifying the party style, and striving to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style so that our party's banner will become more brilliant.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON HANDLING ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK130918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Gui Shiyong: "Strive To Consolidate and Develop the Favorable Economic Situation"]

[Text] In the past few years, after implementing the correct construction guidelines set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading, the unstable state of serious imbalance in the proportion of the national economy has been reversed. The national economy is now gradually embarking on a path of sound development. The entire economic situation is getting better year in, year out. It is a matter which the people of the whole country are highly concerned about. It is a major task in economic work to constantly develop this favorable situation and avoid the twists and turns that have repeatedly occurred in history. The government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the First Session of the Sixth NPC illuminated the direction and put forward the specific measures for accomplishing this task.

As is known to all, there were many twists and turns in the economic construction of our country in the past. The reason for this was, on one hand, political instability and frequent political movements which time and again interrupted the steady development of the economy; and on the other hand, the principles that guided construction were influenced by the mistakes of the "leftist" deviation, which resulted in rash decisions being taken during a favorable situation, such as setting forth impractical high quotas, blindly expanding the scale of capital construction, and dislocating the proportion. Now we have brought about a nationwide political situation characterized by stability and unity. The consolidation and development of such a situation is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. This trend will never be reversed. We should say that there are reliable guarantees for a longlasting stable political environment, which is indispensable for the continued development of the economy. The crux of the matter is that no major faults should occur in the guiding principle of the economic construction. At present, we have better conditions in this field than at any time in the past. After setting things right in the economic field, we brought the guiding ideology, which was influenced by the "leftist" deviation for a long time, back to the correct track and established a construction principle that could make vigorous steady advance, was suited to our national condition, and was within our capabilities. The practice in the past few years have proved the entire correctness of this principle.

Our current task is to make more comrades understand the truth of implementing this principle instead of any other principle, to raise their consciousness, and get rid of blindness so as to unswervingly carry out this principle in a better manner by integrating the new problems and circumstances in our future work. Provided this is achieved, we can certainly refrain from following the same old disastrous road and can constantly promote the advance of our economic construction.

In view of the current economic situation, to adhere to a construction principle that advances steadily, it is necessary to lay stress on solving the following problems:

1. The Coordination of Speed and Results Centered on Achieving Better Economic Results.

One of the prominent problems in our current economic life is that the state of poor economic results is not markedly changed. There is serious waste in financial and material resources and production costs have not been reduced; the quality of products has not improved and the quality of some products is even impaired; and the progress in making up deficits and increasing surpluses is slow and the amount of enterprise deficits is still huge. Although industrial production in 1982 increased by 7.7 percent over 1981, state revenue increased by only 2.3 percent. The growth of production exceeded the planned quota, but the targets of economic results of many items did not reach the required quotas. From the beginning of this year, this situation has continued. All this shows that the guiding ideology of shifting the entire economic work onto the track of achieving better economic results, which was time and again stressed by the central authorities, was not genuinely implemented. The trend in which some units one-sidedly concentrated on output and output value was not fundamentally corrected. If this problem is not solved, it will be difficult to attain the steady growth of the economy and the fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation.

It is wrong to ignore the importance of speed and not strive to attain the speed that can be obtained through efforts. However, such speed must be solid speed that can ensure steady growth. It can only be obtained on the basis of achieving better economic results. There is a shortage of construction funds, energy resources, and communications in our country. If we consume large amounts of energy resources and raw materials to manufacture the products of inferior quality that do not meet or are beyond social demand, we will not be able to increase our social wealth, but on the contrary will waste our valuable resources. Such speed will never last long. The growth of industrial development at present is calculated according to its total output value, which cannot indicate quality improvement and variety of goods, but contains the transferred value of large amounts of material consumption. Therefore, by one-sidedly concentrating on the growth of output value, quality improvement and reduced consumption will be easily neglected. It is a weakness to concentrate on the growth of output value without laying stress on results and many comrades are used to such a practice. It becomes more difficult to develop production on the basis of achieving better economic results, as it is a new problem. However, to take a new path in economic construction, it is necessary to effect a fundamental change from the guiding ideology to work method, and firmly establish the idea of striving for better economic results. The work in either readjustment, reorganization, restructuring, transformation or other fields should all be aimed at achieving better economic results. The correctness of all plans and measures should also be based on achieving better economic results. In assessing the achievements of a unit, we must not merely judge from the growth of its output value, but more importantly, from its economic results. A high speed but poor result shows that such speed is not genuine. From now on, the issue of bonuses, wage adjustments, and social welfare benefits should all be linked with the economic results of enterprises.

The objective of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress was on the one hand based on the premise of achieving better economic results, and on the other, viewed from the prospect of the whole country. The question of how much each locality, department, and enterprise will have to increase its output value, must proceed from the actual conditions in each respect, determined on the premise of striving for better economic results and subject to the overall balance of the whole country, and also of not imposing uniformity on everything. The 12th CPC National Congress also laid down at the same time that the goal should be attained in two stages, that is, to straighten out relationships, lay a solid foundation, and accumulate strength in the first 10 years, and usher in a new period of vigorously developing the economy in the following 10 years. In accordance with this strategic plan, we must, in the first decade, concentrate our efforts on doing well in readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and transformation, increase the economic results in all fields by big margins, and at the same time pay attention to the major construction in energy resources, communications, and so on. On the premise of doing this work well, we must strive for the speed of steady growth. Otherwise, even if speed is achieved for the time being, it will not last long because the relationships are not straightened out and the results are not improved.

## 2. On the Premise of Controlling the Scale of Capital Construction, Strengthen Major Projects and Promote Technical Transformation.

The rapid expansion of the scale of capital construction is another prominent problem in our present economic life. In 1982, the investment in the capital construction of the state ownership system throughout the country suddenly increased by 11.2 billion yuan over the previous year, and exceeded the quota by 11 billion yuan. Such a trend has not yet been earnestly controlled this year. The sudden increase of capital construction brought about a shortage of supply in the means of production, which was, for a time, in a normal state and caused heavy industry to rise at a relatively fast speed, which squeezed out production maintenance and the markets of light industry. If such a situation is not resolutely reversed, the achievements of coordinated proportion attained through the efforts made in previous years may suffer more damage. Under economic readjustment, the scale of capital construction is curtailed, but when the situation gets better, capital construction is developed on a large scale regardless of the national capacity. This is a mistake committed over and over again in the past. In no case should we allow such a mistake to recur. This is the crux of the matter for consolidating and developing the current favorable situation.

The investment in capital construction which suddenly increased and exceeded the quota is, at present, mainly the non-budgeted funds invested in construction. Of the 11 billion yuan investment which exceeded the 1982 planned quota, 5.2 billion yuan was raised by enterprises, departments, and localities, and 3.7 billion yuan was domestic loans, and the total of both was 81 percent of this excess. The investment was mainly used in the processing industry and in non-productive construction. The budgeted funds used for energy resources, communications, and other major projects were not increased and, of the total investment in capital construction, the proportion of these funds decreased from 56.8 percent in 1981 to 49.8 percent. Due to the structure of such distribution in investment, the construction of energy resources and communications that needed to be promptly strengthened was not developed, whereas the processing industry that drained energy resources was blindly developed. As a result, there was not only serious waste in construction funds and materials, but also a further intensification of the short supply of energy resources and communications. If this problem is not properly solved, we may have to conduct another reorganization soon.



Such distribution of investment also proved that the current expansion of investment was not due to the pressing demand of the construction principle and state plan, but due to decentralization and our failure to control the funds. Therefore, to curb the excessive expansion of capital construction, we must exercise highly concentrated management over capital construction, further readjust the distribution relationship in the national income and overcome the decentralized state of funds so as to concentrate the necessary funds for enhancing the major projects. In the past, the state monopolized income and expenditure in finance. The localities and enterprises lacked necessary reserve financial resources, which made it difficult for them to give full play to their initiative. The reform in the economic system carried out in the past few years extended the rights of the localities and enterprises in utilizing financial resources and this was quite necessary. However, our country is still a developing socialist country. Our financial resources are limited and we are confronted with the arduous task of enhancing the construction of energy resources, communications, and other projects. Construction in these fields should be carried out by the state financial departments in a unified manner by concentrating the funds. Local joint construction and bank loans should only serve as a complement, otherwise we may forfeit the opportunity. In addition, the price system and the organizational structure of the enterprises at present are still irrational, and it is difficult to effect a remarkable change within a short period of time. Therefore, to a great extent, we have to make use of economic levers to guide the localities and enterprises in rationally utilizing the funds.

Under such circumstances, the right of the localities and enterprises in utilizing financial resources should be neither restricted nor extended. We must ensure the considerable increase of state revenue, particularly that of the central authorities, so that the funds needed for major projects are ensured. Only by carrying out such appropriate readjustment and adopting other administrative and economic measures to manage and supervise capital construction can we resolutely curtail the excessively large construction projects, appropriately control the construction of nonproductive projects, and strengthen major construction and technical transformation. In this regard, we must take the interests of the whole into account and establish the idea of partial interests being subordinate to the interests of the whole. To be sure, by readjusting the relationships of distribution of funds between the state and enterprise, and the central authorities and the locality, we do not mean to take the old path of monopolizing income and expenditure. We must give consideration to the rational needs of the localities and enterprises so that they can have the necessary reserve financial resources in carrying out the work in line with local conditions, work which is not set by the central authorities.

The strengthening of major construction should also be suited to our national power. Concerning investment distribution, we must not only give prominence to major points, but also give consideration to general points, and make a point of not giving prominence to major points in isolation in disregard of the general points. Otherwise, we may, from another aspect, disrupt the necessary proportion and affect the coordinated development of the economy. For a long time, due to the supply system in utilizing funds and other reasons, there existed the state of the greater the size of major projects the greater waste they made. Some departments and construction units that needed to be enhanced considered themselves the major projects which should be protected. Therefore, they did not carry out strict economic accounting, demanded more investment, paid no attention to returns, and achieved poor results. Such a state should not be allowed to continue. It is necessary to establish a strict system of economic responsibilities, and painstakingly plan and design and carefully construct and ensure that the various major projects will be completed with good quality and put into production on schedule, and can achieve fine investment return.



3. Place the Development of Consumer Goods Production in an Important Position and at the Same Time Appropriately Control the Increase of Consumption Funds, and Maintain and Expand the Sales and Purchase Market Which Has Existed to a Certain Extent.

It has always been a fundamental problem in the economic construction of our country to energetically develop agriculture and light industry, and provide consumer goods of increasing varieties and improving quality to satisfy the needs of the people. After the readjustment carried out in the past few years, the long-term backward state of agriculture and light industry has shown marked changes. Market supplies are abundant every day and the people are quite satisfied. This is an important symbol and foundation of the present favorable economic situation. To continue to maintain and make efforts to expand such a trend is also a basic link to consolidate and develop the favorable situation.

Thanks to the implementation of the various forms of contracted responsibility system, based on households with payment linked to output, and the correct rural policies, we have achieved a sustained overall upsurge in agricultural production, and the situation is inspiring. In order to attain the steady development of agriculture for a long time, it is necessary to give full play to the might of policies, enthusiastically popularize and apply the achievements of science and technology and the experiences for increasing output, and at the same time gradually increase investment in agriculture and strive to improve the production conditions of agriculture. China has a large population with limited land area. It is a long arduous task to develop agriculture and we must in no way slacken our efforts in this work.

Light industry has developed relatively fast in recent years. From 1979 to 1981, it has increased at a speed faster than heavy industry. In 1981, of the total output value of industry, the proportion of output value of light industry rose from 43.1 percent in 1978 to 51.4 percent. In 1982, an unexpected situation happened. Heavy industry increased by 9.9 percent, far beyond the planned quota; whereas light industry did not even reach the planned growth of 7 percent, but only increased by 5.6 percent over the previous year. Beginning this year, the gap in the rate of increase between heavy industry and light industry became wider. This trend merits attention. Generally speaking, it is normal and rational for heavy industry, after readjustment, to change from a decrease to an increase. However, its sudden rise also implies irrational factors. The most typical example is that along with the construction of some projects in the processing industry that were technologically backward and beyond social demand, many of the outdated heavy industrial products that should have been eliminated long ago are now blindly increased. This will not only hinder technical progress, but will also squeeze out light industry from the supply of raw materials, energy resources, communications, and so on. Due to our failure in developing light industry, the purchase volume of industrial goods in the first quarter of this year was far lower than the volume of retail sales of commodities. Therefore, we had to supply the markets with our stock. If such a state is not changed in due course, the coordinated state of production development of the two departments attained in the past may be forfeited again.

Therefore, it is essential to unswervingly adhere to the principle of "six priorities" and give priority to the needs of light industry in the supply of energy resources and raw materials, transportation facilities, distribution of investment and loans, utilization of foreign exchange, and other respects, and appropriately cut down the supply of energy resources to certain heavy industries so as to control the growth of heavy industry. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made in light industry to improve product quality, increase varieties, and open up new production fields, so as to supply the markets with varied and marketable industrial consumer goods. We must be soberly aware that if we do not make new breakthroughs in these respects, the development of light industry will inevitably be restricted.

In the course of accelerating the development of light industry and supplying the markets with more commodities, we must also, at the same time, appropriately control the growth of the consumption fund. In order to lower the high accumulative rate, the consumption fund increased a bit fast in the last few years and this was necessary. Now the proportion between accumulation and consumption is basically coordinated, so the increase of consumption fund should be shifted on to the normal track and cannot for a long time exceed production development and any increase in the national income. Otherwise, the necessary accumulative funds will be reduced, which will affect the balance of supply and demand in markets and stable prices. From now on, to increase peasants' income, we must develop production, reduce production costs, and not raise the purchase price of agricultural products, lower the bases of state purchase quotas, or extend the range of negotiated prices. The price subsidies for agricultural means of production should also be controlled. The increase of workers' bonuses and welfare benefits should be lower than the increase of profits gained by the enterprises and the amount of tax to be paid. The practices of indiscriminately issuing bonuses should be resolutely checked. Only in this way can the improvement of people's livelihood be laid on the sound basis of production development and can the immediate and long-term interests of the people be properly integrated.

To enable our economic construction to develop on the correct track, we must also accelerate the rate of restructuring of the economic system in a leading and step-by-step manner. Many of the problems are related to the irrational economic system. If it is not restructured, it would be impossible to earnestly implement the correct construction principle. Furthermore, the aim of restructuring is to promote production. Therefore, all the restructuring measures should be advantageous and not disadvantageous to the implementation of the correct construction principle and to the solution of the above major problems. In turn, the implementation of the correct construction principle and the further coordination and stability of the proportional relationship in the national economy will lay favorable conditions for the restructuring. We must correctly understand and handle the relationships between restructuring and construction so that they can closely cooperate and mutually promote each other.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON COMMERCIAL REFORM

HK090557 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 2

["Review" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter: "Lead the Commercial Reform Onto the Right Path"]

[Text] Over the past 2 years, various forms of contract systems have been carried out in state-run retail commercial undertakings and catering businesses. This has played a certain role in smashing the system of "everybody eating from the same big pot." But problems have emerged, to which we must pay close attention.

An important issue in the commercial system reform is that we must correctly handle the relationships between the state, the collective, and the individual in respect of the question of distribution. For a certain time in the past, some enterprises, proceeding from their own interests, tried by every possible means to lower contract basic figures when contracting tasks with the state. Some enterprises even fixed contract basic figures lower than the level which had been reached before. Some departments and enterprises resorted to deception in an attempt to make the state give up collecting taxes and profits. They regarded reform as merely decentralizing power and interests. This viewpoint is obviously harmful.

One result of fixing excessively low contract basic figures has been payment of excessive bonuses. Bonuses issued to staff and workers in some commercial enterprises exceed their total salary by one hundred to several hundred percent. This is quite abnormal. Enterprises differ greatly due to differences in products, managerial level, and prices. Therefore, contract basic figures and targets must be rationally fixed. They must be based on scientific calculations. Otherwise, the irrational distribution of bonuses will cause serious imbalance of income of staff and workers of different enterprises, within the same enterprises, and even of the same counters in the same shops.

In the reform, enterprises' responsibility, power, and profits must be combined, and responsibility is of first importance. Enterprises should first of all make efforts to improve their management and raise economic results. They should not start off by scrambling for partial and individual profits and power. We must stress again and again the following principles: The lion's share of profits of enterprises should go to the state; the increase in staff and workers' bonuses and in enterprises' welfare funds must be lower than the increase in profits turned over and in taxes paid; on the one hand, the fixing of targets must be made attainable to staff and workers, and on the other hand, staff and workers should be made to shoulder certain pressure and take risks so that they will do a good job in purchasing and marketing, in improving management, and in raising service quality. In other words, if enterprises and staff and workers want to benefit much from production, they must "jump up to pick the fruit" and not "lead away a goat in passing." In short, the practice of laying one-sided emphasis on retention and distribution of profits, and of sharing out all and eating all regardless of state policies should be criticized, and those who carry out such a practice should be punished.

All reforms must be geared to the socialist orientation and to raising economic results. Over the past few years, some state-run commercial enterprises have misinterpreted the motive force of economic reform as "money." They have violated commercial morality in seeking personal and small collective material interests. They have used various inappropriate methods to shift their burden to consumers. As a result, they have infringed upon the interests of consumers. The phenomena of giving short measures, of mixing bad products with good, and of palming off products inferior to what they purport to be have occurred one after another. The phenomenon of violating price policies to raise prices at will in the name of enlivening the economy is quite popular. What is more serious is that some basic-level shops, under the protection of departments in charge, sell consumer goods by "enlarging their sizes," and this has aggravated speculative activities in society. Obviously, crooked methods will only play an obstructive and destructive role in reform, create confusion, discredit reform, and change the purpose of enterprises, which is to serve the people. This violates the purpose of socialist commerce.

The various tendencies emerging in the commercial reform have proved that in carrying out a reform, we must not give up leadership and that we must pay attention to ideological and political work. Otherwise, we will lose sight of correct direction and aim. In the commercial reform, each person doing commercial work must raise his ideological level, develop the fine tradition and style of socialist commerce, establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving production and the consumers, and further perfect the economic responsibility system within commercial enterprises. The commercial reform should be carried out in such a way that things will be made convenient and beneficial for consumers. State-run commercial enterprises should regard tackling speculators, controlling prices, and maintaining market order as their glorious tasks. With regard to a small number of shops that have done harm to the masses and incurred popular indignation but refused to correct their mistakes, they must be dealt with according to administrative and economic measures.



Those which must be fined must be fined, those which must stop business for rectification must be made to do so, and those which have committed serious crimes must be punished according to law. Only in this way, can the commercial reform advance along a correct road.

MA HONG ARTICLE ON STUDY OF 'CHINA IN YEAR 2000'

HK111021 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Ma Hong: "Unfold the Study of 'China in the Year 2000'" -- A summary of his speech made at the symposium on 'China in the Year 2000' jointly sponsored by the Technological and Economic Research Center under the State Council and the China Scientific and Technical Association]

[Text] The unfolding of the study of "China in the Year 2000" is an academic research activity in many subjects, covering a tremendous range in the whole nation. The purpose of making a study of China in the year 2000 is to make a general and comprehensive study and forecast of the economy, culture, science, technology, and living standard of the people and of the development of spiritual civilization in China in the year 2000, through comprehensive analysis of the situations at home and abroad, and of the subjective and objective conditions, in accordance with the strategic aim, focus, and steps put forward by the CPC 12th National Congress. Its purpose is to depict a comparatively concrete, distinct, and vivid picture, to explore various channels to be selected in approaching the strategic aim of socialist construction of our nation, and to choose and to follow what is good. It is to study the strategic decision and ground that should be adopted in realizing the aim and the policies to be adopted, to make a forecast of the results of their implementation, and to put forward the requirements on the current work in the national economy and the measures that should be adopted, and to strive to realize the historic task put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. At present, various nations in the world are making forecasts of the future. Ours is a developing socialist country. The 12th CPC National Congress has put forth the great strategic aim to be realized by the end of the century, and we should organize concerned forces to unfold research in the field.

Stalin once said: "For leadership, there must be prediction; without it, there is no leadership to speak of." I personally believe this to be true. The action of the construction of socialist modernization under the leadership of the CPC is a conscious action, not a blind one. It is necessary to have prediction in order to act consciously, and to foresee correctly the development of the future. The development of the future is determined by various factors, which are constantly undergoing continuous development and changes. Only by systematic research and studies, by possession of precise and correct materials, and by scientific analysis, can we turn the unknown into the known and thus make correct predictions.

The study of "China in the year 2000" is a study of a complicated economic and social system on an immense scale, covering a wide range of topics in its content. It is necessary to sum up the past, to base our work on the present, and to face the future. It is necessary to give special attention to the study of the harmony between economy and society, and to promote the construction of material and spiritual civilizations so as to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.



The essence of the whole of the research work is: The exploration of the development trends and of the general laws of the various aspects of society, economy, culture, and science and technology in contemporary China; the analysis of various plans for forecasting the world's future and the comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the international environment; the surveying of historical experiences and of lessons of the modernization roads adopted by developed nations and territories; the surveying of the conditions at home and abroad for the socialist construction of our nation at present and in the future; the study of the theories and methods of developing economic strategy adopted by other nations; the study and founding of the system of objective aims for the economic and social development of our nation, and of the theories and methods of its forecast and evaluation; the study of the social environment of our nation by the end of the century, of the production system, economic zones, and city system, and of the social economy and information system, probing into the mechanism and conditions of the interdependent and restrictive relations of these systems; the study of the characteristics, level, and capacity of the science and technology of our nation by the end of the century, and of the adaptability of the progress of science and technology to the development of the social economy and the extent of their effects, focusing on the study of how to bring into play the role of the advance of science and technology, so as to accelerate the growth of the economy; the study of the best plans for the structures of industry, science, and technology, intelligence, employment, consumption, and population in our country by the end of the century, attaching special attention to the study of bringing into play the role of the very rich manpower resources of our nation; the study of the economic and social forms, structures, and composition and of the internal and external connections of the nation, regions, departments, and key cities; and the putting forward and demonstration of the concrete objectives in accordance with the time order, difference in stages, and division of levels into different layers, and of the main technical and economic measures for realizing the objectives.

In unfolding the study of "China in the year 2000," it is necessary to adopt the method of combining research topics of a long-range perspective with research topics of the near future, starting from the near future in determining the long-range objective and the channels by which to approach it. It is necessary to combine the study of the general concept with the description of the concrete picture, to combine modern methods with regular methods, and to handle correctly the relations between qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, and between microscopic and macroscopic analysis by combining theory with practice.

In carrying out research on "China in the year 2000", it is necessary to mobilize and organize natural scientists, engineers and technicians, social scientists and others concerned to form a powerful contingent and to work in close coordination, so as to achieve the expected results of the research. At present, academic societies in various fields have been established in our nation; concentrated in each of the societies are scholars and specialists of our nation in every field, and they can be said to be places where talents are gathered. These scholars and specialists have a good understanding of the situation and trends in the development of science and technology at home and abroad, and are not restricted by the requirements of departments and regions. This is advantageous to ensuring the scientific value and objectivity of the conclusions drawn from the study. It is hoped that the academic societies concerned will make an analysis of the current situation and development trends of their own professional worlds, make comparisons and analyses of the current situation of their own professions at home and abroad, study the development strategies and important measures of their own professions, and forecast the prospects of their own professions for the year 2000, forming three categories of estimation -- high, middle, and low -- and presenting a quantity of research results of high quality.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS MEET MINORITY LIBRARIANS

OW131333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 12 Jul 83

[By reporter Yang Huimin]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, Deng Liqun, Yang Jingren, Zhou Peiyuan, and Zhu Muzhi this afternoon met with all the delegates to the national discussion meeting on work of libraries in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

Ren Ying, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and Ding Qiao, vice minister of culture, paid tribute to the librarians working in minority areas at the meeting, urging them to make contributions to developing libraries in the minority areas, and to promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The national discussion meeting on library work in areas inhabited by minority nationalities was held in Beijing on 6-12 July.

MUSLIMS CELEBRATE BAIRAM FESTIVAL ENDING RAMADAN

OW122010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Dressed in their holiday best, Chinese Moslems of various nationalities in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang and other places today celebrated Bairam, marking the end of the month-long Ramadan festival.

Services were held in mosques today by over 7,000 Moslems here in the Chinese capital. Some 280 foreign Moslems also joined the celebrations.

Yesterday evening, leaders and representatives of Xinjiang Autonomous Region had a get-together at which the Xinjiang Song and Dance Ensemble performed.

In Ningxia, local leaders paid visits to commune members' homes of Hui nationality, congratulating them on the festival.

Colorful celebrations were also held in Gansu Province by hundreds and thousands of people of Hui, Dongxiang, Salar, Bonan and Kazak nationalities. Provincial government leaders joined people at a grand tea party this afternoon to mark the occasion.

In Xining City, Qinghai Province, people of various nationalities visited relatives and friends and exchanged congratulations.

LITERARY, ART FEDERATION DISCUSSES NPC RESULTS

OW122046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 11 Jul 83

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC, which ended not long ago, have inspired literary and art workers to redouble their efforts to promote and reforms in literature and art. At a discussion meeting sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles on 11 July on studying and implementing the guidelines of the two sessions by its National Committee members in Beijing, Zhao Xun, permanent secretary of the Secretariat of the federation, said: The most urgent task facing literary and art workers is to make still greater achievements, correct shortcomings, improve the quality of intellectual products, and hold still higher the banner of socialist literature and art.

With regard to correcting the tendency toward liberalism and crass commercialism in literature and art, Lin Mohan, vice chairman of the federation, said: It is necessary to guarantee our literature and art under the socialist system. However, the system alone is not enough; we must also rely on ideological education and mass media criticism. It is necessary for the federation and all literary and art bodies to lead all literary and art workers to deepen their understanding of this question and to correct it consciously.

Kang Zhuo, chairman of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, stressed the necessity of socialist Chinese characteristics in literary and art creation. He said: These characteristics constitute adherence to the four fundamental principles. It means development of the fine traditions of literary and art creation since the "4 May" movement.

Present at the discussion meeting were about 150 members of the National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, including responsible persons of the federation and all local associations Tao Dun, Lu Ji, Wu Xiaobang, Ai Qing, Liu Kaiqu, Huang Yaomian, Yuan Wenshu, Wu Xue, Zhang Jinqiu and Xu Xiaoping.

#### ZHANG JINGFU SPEAKS ON PRODUCTION SAFETY

OW100938 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 9 Jul 83

[By reporter Xu Yaozhang]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a meeting of the leading group in charge of the nation's safety activities month, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu stressed today that production safety must be attended to constantly and earnestly.

According to incomplete statistics, since last May when activities to promote production safety began, noticeable progress has been achieved in our country's industrial sector. The number of workers who died in May in the country was 4.5 percent lower than in the same period last year. Even more significant improvement was achieved in June.

According to the leading group, significant success has been achieved in promoting production safety throughout the country, thanks to various leading departments' attention, well-organized and efficient preparations, and the enthusiastic response from all departments concerned. The broad masses of staff members and workers have been profoundly educated in production safety. They have become more aware of the need to follow safety rules, and their operational skills to ensure production safety have also been improved. A great number of hidden perils in some enterprises have been removed. Some safety problems that cannot be immediately resolved have been listed and scheduled to be tackled in the future under an improvement plan. In short, activities to promote production safety have been proven to be significant in consolidating various enterprises and in promoting their production safety throughout the year.

Zhang Jingfu, head of the leading group in charge of the nation's safety activities month, pointed out in his speech that production safety, being an important aspect in economic work, must be attended to constantly and earnestly, and not intermittently. He said that we must, first of all, understand that production safety is highly important. At the same time, we must enact the necessary laws and establish a system governing responsibilities in production safety. Under this responsibility system, leading departments at all levels must be held responsible for the safety of their people. When an accident occurs, the one who is responsible should be punished, including being sent to jail.

By no means should we strive for output value and profits at the expense of the safety of the masses. From now on, safety facilities must be part of our capital-construction and technical-transformation projects. No longer should there be any negligence in ensuring production safety. Those enterprises that still have problems in production safety must have their problems gradually resolved according to their financial situation. Leaders at all levels must pay attention to studying the new situations and new issues that appear in the economic sphere, constantly adopt new measures to improve the management as well as the quality of the staff members and workers of various enterprises, and take effective measures to improve production safety.

#### PLANS TO ACCELERATE ANTARCTIC RESEARCH TRAINING

OW121428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- China will accelerate the training of personnel in order to be ready to conduct independent surveys on the Antarctica, according to Luo Yuru, director of the State Bureau of Oceanography.

The announcement came at a meeting called to consider papers on antarctic research which opened here today.

Luo Yuru, who is also deputy director of the China National Committee for Antarctic Research, said that China will also utilize advanced experience of other countries in this field. He said that China's antarctic research aims at uncovering its mysteries, of gaining a better understanding of the continent for its peaceful uses in the interests of mankind.

Since China established its National Committee for Antarctic Research in May 1981, 19 Chinese scientists have conducted research at antarctic stations of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chile. They collected rock, animal and plant specimens as well as data regarding the continent.

In 1981, China also sent scientists to participate in the first international biomass (biological investigation of marine antarctic systems and stocks) experiment.

At the appraising meeting, which was organized by the State Bureau of Oceanography and the National Committee for Antarctic Research, the scientists are scheduled to read 25 papers on the study of antarctic hydrography, meteorology, geology, geophysics, marine chemistry and biology.

The Antarctic Research Committee has invited 30 specialists and professors to appraise the papers. After the meeting, a collection of papers on antarctic research will be published by the committee.

At present, the committee is organizing scientific workers in doing investigations about houses, vehicles and telecommunication equipment and facilities to be used on the Antarctica. Once conditions available, China intends to establish a summer research station in Antarctica, according to the committee. [sentence as received]

Next month, the National Committee for Antarctic Research will sponsor an exhibition in Beijing. By displaying photos and specimens, it will introduce audience to the geography of Antarctica, expeditions to the continent, natural resources and scientific surveys conducted by the Chinese scientists.



INFORMATION PROCESSING SEMINAR SLATED FOR BEIJING

OW121149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Wuhan, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese researchers have already developed more than 400 coding programs for written Chinese characters and applied about a dozen of them to Chinese language information processing systems, a leading official of the Chinese Information Processing Society of China said at a recent national academic conference here.

Chen Shukai, deputy secretary general of the society, said that some Chinese language computer application systems have been established. They are now being used in the country's national census, enterprise management, urban traffic flow control, optimum control of railway transport, automatic typesetting for printing, or used to aid teaching or medical care.

Among the coding programs developed is one by Huang Meitao, 72, a retired bank employee here. Named as "Chinese Ideogram Form Coding Program", it also covers the Chinese characters still used in the written Japanese language. Any one, even those with little knowledge of the Chinese "Pinyin" (phonetic transcriptions) or Chinese characters, can easily master the program, according to the developer.

The program has recently passed government appraisal here and is now being applied at the Hubei computing center here.

More than 100 papers were presented at the conference here, on Chinese ideogram coding input, Chinese information processing systems and specialized equipment, processing of natural languages and basic theories, Chen said.

It was announced at the conference that the development of Chinese information processing systems had been listed as a major item of the country's computer technique development project.

Also announced was that the society and UNESCO would sponsor an international conference on Chinese information processing this October in Beijing, Chen said. The society has received favourable response from colleagues in Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Singapore, the United States, and Hong Kong, Chen said.

The coming conference will be accompanied by a display of more than 50 systems and sets of special equipment utilizing the technique, developed by the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, Beijing University and the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, etc., the official said.

ANHUI TO PUBLICIZE LINE OF SIXTH NPC SESSION

OW101445 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On 5 July, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on conscientiously publicizing and studying the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

The circular points out: The First Session of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will have an important and far-reaching impact on ensuring a long period of order and stability in the country, promoting our socialist material and spiritual development, and strengthening socialist democracy and legality. Giving publicity to, studying, and implementing the guidelines of the two sessions is an important current political task. Party committees at various levels should pay attention to the relaying of the guidelines of the sessions by deputies to the Sixth NPC in July and August and earnestly organize cadres and the masses to study documents of the two sessions.

The circular points out: The documents of the two sessions are quite numerous. Emphasis should be placed on studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and the important speeches by Comrades Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao.

The circular stresses: The study and publicity of the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC should be linked with the publicity of the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and with the publicity and implementation of the new constitution. In conjunction with the study and publicity of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," it is necessary to give prominence to the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and give publicity to the great results and significance of the fundamental change in guiding ideology. The masses of the people should be helped to understand the basic spirit and main contents of the government work report in the light of the realities, the current situation, tasks and difficulties and problems so that they will enhance their confidence, heighten their spirit, and strive to carry out the tasks set by the 12th party congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

JIANGSU URGED TO OVERFULFILL AUTUMN CROP TARGET

OW122341 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government on 8 July circulated a suggestion made by the general office of the provincial government on further developing the campaign to overfulfill output targets of autumn crops.

The documents says: The present situation in agricultural production is good. Summer harvesting and planting have been successfully completed. A rather good beginning has been made to overfulfill output targets of autumn crops. Total rice acreage may show some increase over the past year. Cotton acreage has met targets. In diversified undertakings, most items have maintained a fairly high growth rate. However, we must also see the difficulties and problems confronting us:

1. Weather conditions this year are abnormal. Various signs indicate that it is very likely going to be a disaster-ridden year.
2. Due to weather conditions, rice and cotton are not sprouting well.
3. There is increased imbalance in production.

4. In the course of structural reform, the comrades newly promoted to leading posts in some places are still not quite familiar with the situation and have not met the requirements of the new systems in work methods.

The document points out: The above-mentioned problems must be brought to the attention of all localities. At present, efforts should be made to strengthen leadership over agricultural production according to the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, to work conscientiously and in a down-to-earth way, to fully mobilize the masses and further develop the campaign to overfulfill autumn crops output targets.

1. Determined efforts should be made to achieve a good harvest despite natural disasters. At present, the struggle against possible flooding is in full swing. All localities must be ideologically prepared to fight a serious disaster for a long time. For the whole province, it is necessary to immediately organize manpower to carry out another inspection of preparations against flood. There should be several plans for fighting flood. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to (?drainage systems).

2. It is necessary to strengthen field management for autumn crops and attention should be paid to giving different kinds of guidance according to the growing conditions of seedlings.

3. It is necessary to provide good services for diversified undertakings before and after production.

4. It is necessary to ensure supplies of materials for agricultural use.

5. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, fully mobilize the masses and further develop the campaign to overfulfill output targets of autumn crops.

#### JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OWL31401 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second meeting in Nanjing from 8 to 11 July. The meeting primarily conveyed the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and studied the tasks of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the second half of 1983.

The participants thought that, in the second half of this year, the provincial CPPCC Committee should put the stress on seriously implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, struggling to strengthen the great unity and promote the great reunification of the Chinese nation, suggesting ways and means and working hard for the four modernizations in Jiangsu, inspecting, in coordination with the departments concerned, the implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals and cadres, actively promoting the work towards Taiwan and doing a good job in establishing contacts and uniting with our compatriots residing in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries. They also considered it necessary to do a good job in reforming and building the provincial CPPCC organizations.

At the meeting, Deng Haoming, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng and others, who attended the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, offered some good suggestions concerning democracy and the legal system, intellectual investment, development of education, and how to enable the provincial CPPCC Committee and various democratic parties to fully play their roles in political consultation and democratic supervision.

Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting. He urged the CPPCC organizations at all levels in Jiangsu to take advantage of their superior features to help Jiangsu Province push forward all its undertakings.

Wei Yongyi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, briefly summarized the discussions conducted during the meeting. Other vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee present at the meeting were Wu Yifang, Wang Zhaoquan, Ding Guangxun, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai, Cheng Bingwen and Du Ziewei.

#### JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

OW120515 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The second meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress ended on the afternoon of 9 July after 6 days in session according to its agenda.

After a plenary meeting on 4 July, the meeting broke into groups to discuss matters and study documents. At the 8 July plenary meeting, participants heard a report by (Su Huiguo), deputy director of the provincial bureau of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, on regulations on the requisition of land for national construction and a report by the Standing Committee of the Jian county People's Congress on the election in the county of deputies to the Sixth NPC in violation of the Sixth NPC in violation of the Electoral Law.

The plenary meeting on the morning of 7 July heard speeches by responsible comrades of the People's Congress Standing Committees of Lean and Hengfeng counties, Nanchang City's (Xihu) district as well as three other counties on strengthening the work of local people's congress standing committees.

At the plenary meeting on the afternoon of 9 July, Zhang Guozhen, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission, gave explanations on the revision of the regulations on the requisition of land for national construction according to the views of standing committee members.

The meeting adopted a decision on approving the regulations on the requisition of land for national construction drafted by the provincial People's Government and a decision on the election of deputies to the Sixth NPC by the Jian County People's Congress in violation of the Electoral Law. It also approved the appointment of (Wang Zhongxian) as director of the Jiangxi Provincial Archives Bureau, (Yan Zheng) as director of the provincial Culture Department, (Xue Guishan) as vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court and of some procurators.

At the meeting Ma Jikong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke on how to thoroughly implement the guidelines laid down by the First Session of the Sixth NPC and how to strengthen the work of local People's Congress standing committees. He said: In studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the First Session of the Sixth NPC, we should make the key points stand out and keep the actual conditions in mind. We should combine the study and implementation of these guidelines with the study and implementation of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC and with the implementation of the new Constitution and the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." We should make the guidelines laid down by the First Session of the Sixth NPC known to all people and have them imprinted on their minds.



On the work of People's Congress Standing Committee, Comrade Ma Jikong dealt specially with the nature and tasks of local People's Congress standing committees at various levels and the relations between these standing committees on the one hand and party committees and people's governments of the other. In dealing with organs, personnel and regulations of People's Congress Standing Committees, Comrade Ma Jikong hoped that all members and personnel of People's Congress Standing Committees strengthen their unity and conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's line, principles and policies, the Constitution and laws as well as culture and science. New and old Standing Committee members should unite as one, cooperate closely with and show concern for one another, help, support and learn from one another and make concerted efforts to fulfill the tasks entrusted them by the state and the people in order to make due contributions to the state and the people.

Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian and Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Vice Governor Liu Bin of the provincial People's Government, President Liu Bin of the provincial Higher People's Court and Procurator General Chen Keguang of the provincial People's Procuratorate attended the meeting as observers.

Also present as observers were responsible persons of various offices of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, some prefectural administrative offices, the People's Congress Standing Committees of some cities directly under the provincial authority, and the People's Congress Standing Committees of cities, counties and districts under city authority.

#### DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS MOURN JIANGXI'S LI SHIZHANG

OW132112 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting was held in Nanchang City this morning for Comrade Li Shizhang, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, member of the board of directors and supervisors of the Bank of China, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, head of the counsellors office of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and member of the Chinese Communist Party. Wreaths or messages of condolence were sent from party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, and Nie Rongzhen.

Wreaths were sent by party and government leading comrades in Jiangxi Province, Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Ma Jikong, and Wu Ping. Wreaths were also sent by Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu, and Fang Zhichun. Wreaths were sent by Comrade Li Shizhang's friends, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao, Li Jingquan, Zhu Xuefan, Wang Kunlun, Qu Wu, Peng Youjin, Luo Qingchang, Lu Dong, He Kang, (Gu Ming), Qian Zhiguang, (Wei Wenbo), Huang Zhizhen, Qian Changzhao, Pei Changhui, Zheng Dongguo, (Wu Maoxun), Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, and others.

Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial party committee, opened the memorial meeting at 0830. Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

Present at the memorial meeting were members of the funeral committee for Comrade Li Shizhang and leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Military District, Ma Jikong, Zhao Zhijian, Ni Xiance, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Guozhen, Huang Xiandu, Liu Bin, Fang Qian, (Xu Shaolin), Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Zhu Danhua, Guo Qingfen, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, and (Wang Baotian). Also present were Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Luo Mengwen, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, and Lai Shaoyao; Fang Zhichun, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, representatives of various provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, various democratic parties, people's organizations and universities and colleges; and Comrade Li Shizhang's Friends -- more than 600 people in all.

#### SHANDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

SK140934 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The provincial educational department held a conference on higher educational work in Jinan from 14 to 16 June. The conference relayed the guidelines of the national higher educational work conference in line with the actual situation, studied issues on accelerating the development of our province's higher educational undertakings in the next 3 to 5 years, and set forth five specific methods to achieve this goal.

The conference held that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our provincial higher educational undertakings have been rapidly restored and developed. Enrollment in present regular senior middle schools has reached 50,900 students, an increase of 1.4 times over 1976 and a 100 percent increase over 1966. Our province now has 440 postgraduate students and more than 40,000 students studying in all types of institutions of higher learning for adults. In radio television universities alone, there are more than 20,000 students. We now have some 12,000 full-time teachers. Over the past few years, we have scored pronounced achievements in filling gaps in various branches of learning, setting up specialized courses, readjusting the proportion of various types of courses, adopting all methods to run schools, and strengthening scientific research. However, at present our province's higher education is still backwards. The scale of education is small, the level low and the quantity and quality still far from meeting the needs of our country and our province's modernization construction. Our province's population roughly accounts for 1/14 of the country's total, however, the number of students studying in regular senior middle schools only accounts for 1/22 of the country's total, and the number of students studying in graduate schools only accounts for 2 percent of the country's total.

In order to rapidly improve our province's backward situation in higher education, Comrades attending the conference conscientiously discussed ways to implement the task of increasing enrollment for 1983, and studied plans for developing higher educational undertakings during the 1984-85 period. The conference called on all higher educational institutions, provincial, prefectural and city educational departments and relevant departments to organize manpower to conduct thorough investigations and research and on this basis, define objectives for the development of higher educational undertakings and formulate development plans and measures for readjusting, reforming and speeding up the development of higher education. All prefectures, and cities and all provincial relevant departments must vigorously provide conditions in terms of human, financial and material resources to ensure rapid development in higher educational undertakings.

SHANGHAI COMPLETES 11 SHIPS FOR EXPORT

OW081415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 8 (XINHUA) -- This port city, which is China's largest shipbuilding center, completed construction on 11 ships for export from January through June, setting a half-year record since 1980, when it began to accept substantial overseas orders.

In the first six months of this year, the Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation said, shipyards here also built another nine vessels for Chinese owners. These 20 vessels total close to 180,000 deadweight tonnage, more than double the figure in the same 1982 period. They include multipurpose freighters, container ships, bulk carriers, oil tankers, dredges and tug boats.

The city's shipbuilding industry also carried out repairs on 129 vessels for Chinese and foreign owners, the corporation said. On July 6, the Jiangnan shipyard delivered a 27,000-ton bulk carrier to a Liberian owner, for the first time using international methods of deferred payment by mortgage.

Shanghai's marine machinery plants, instrument and meter factories and shipyards have set up service stations for handling sales, maintenance and installation business on commission, with their counterparts in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

The Shanghai shipyard has exported containers since the plant started operation in May. The plant was built with ten million U.S. dollars in loans extended by the Deutsche Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany. It will repay the loans with its products.

Shanghai's shipbuilding industry -- comprising six shipyards and five marine machinery plants and instrument and meter factories -- recorded an output value of 411.6 million yuan in the first six months of this year, 18 percent more than during the same 1982 period. The figure meets 54 percent of their annual target, according to the Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW101217 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The second enlarged Standing Committee Meeting of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened on 6 July and ended this morning.

The meeting heard a report by Vice Chairman Tang Yuanbing on the guidelines of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and expressed wholehearted support. Those present voiced their determination to achieve greater successes in various fields of national construction with economic development as the core under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee.

Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, listened to those who spoke at the meeting and made a speech himself.

The enlarged Standing Committee meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on studying, publicizing, and implementing the guidelines of the First Sessions of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. The resolution calls on comrades to actively respond to Chairman Deng Yingchao's proposal to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" while studying the documents of the two sessions, increase their understanding through their studies, clearly recognize the situation, unite as one, heighten their spirit, and strive to carry out the tasks set by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC.

The resolution says: The great unity and reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the people of the whole country. It accords with the will of the people and the trend of the times. Comrade Hu Yaobang's call "never forget unity and struggle, strive to make China strong and prosperous" is an important guiding principle for the CPPCC's work from now on. We should implement this principle in all our work and activities.

Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the closing session of the meeting.

#### BRIEFS

FUJIAN INTELLECTUAL PARTY MEMBERS -- Fuzhou, 2 Jul (XINHUA) -- The party organizations at all levels in Fujian Province constantly eliminate the influence of "left" ideology and actively recruit party members from the intellectuals. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some 10,000 professionals, technical personnel and cadres have been admitted to the party. Of the intellectual party members recruited in 1982, over 70 percent are middle-aged. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0842 GMT 2 Jul 83 OW]

JIANGSU GRAIN OUTPUT -- Nanjing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- Jiangsu Province, one of China's major summer grain producers, has reaped a bumper harvest of summer grains this year, in spite of frequent natural disasters. The total output of summer grains is estimated to reach 18 billion, in this year, close to last year's all-time high. The total output of wheat from 6 billion mu of wheat field in Xuzhou Municipality has increased by 640 million jin over the previous year. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 25 Jun 83 OW]

JIANGSU SYNTHETIC FIBER CORPORATION -- The Yizheng Synthetic Fiber Joint Corporation, one of China's key construction projects, is under construction some 66 kilometers east of Nanjing. The whole project calls for the construction of three polyester fiber plants and a Changjiang wharf, with an annual handling capacity of 1.5 million metric tons of cargo. When the first phase of the project is completed, the corporation will produce more than 183,000 metric tons of polyester fibers and other related products annually. It will be China's largest synthetic fiber producing base when the entire project is completed. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83 OW]

JIANGSU TAPE RECORDER PRODUCTION -- China's largest tape recorder production assembly line has been completed at the Wuxi Radio Plant and has a capacity of producing 1 million tape recorders a year. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83 OW]



ACTING MAYOR REPORTS GUANGZHOU'S ACHIEVEMENTS

OW131253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Guangzhou's industrial output rose by 38 percent between 1980 and 1982, Ye Xuanping, acting mayor of the city, said today.

In his work report to the First Session of the city's Eighth People's Congress, Ye said Guangzhou's industrial output was valued at 10,450 million yuan (about 5,200 million U.S. dollars). light industry production rose by 22.8 percent and heavy industry by 9.8 percent, he said.

Ye said Guangzhou achieved its record through the implementation of special and flexible economic policies which allowed the city to adjust imbalances among the leading sectors of its economy and register steady economic growth with reasonable ratios between consumption and accumulation. In the first half of this year, Ye said, industrial output rose by 8.3 percent over the same period in 1982. Agricultural production reached a value of 1,460 million yuan, up 28 percent over 1980.

Ye said Guangzhou signed 130 contracts for joint ventures, compensation trade and cooperation and leasing arrangements with foreign companies between 1980 and 1982. The deals were worth 440 million U.S. dollars, he said. In the same period, the city also signed nearly 8,000 more agreements to carry out processing and assembly using customer-provided materials.

"We have built and renovated many hotels, shops and housing estates and transformed or renovated a lot of enterprises by using foreign funds," he said.

Ye said annual per capita income of Guangzhou's urban workers and staff averaged 699 yuan in 1982 -- 199 yuan above the national average, and 18.9 percent higher than in 1980. Peasants' income averaged 481 yuan, he said, 193 yuan more than two years ago.

Guangzhou has increased its public spending by 25.8 percent each year to accelerate development of education, culture, public health and physical culture, Ye said. More than 380,000 workers, staff and peasants joined various kinds of schools and training courses, he added.

HAINAN CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK120840 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Summary] On 10 July, the district CPC Committee issued a circular calling for serious study and propagation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The circular points out that the publication of the works is an important event in the political life of the party and the people throughout the country, and the book is a glorious publication in the great turning point in the history of our country. "It reflects the great effects exerted by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four, grasping the reorganization of the work of various fields, getting rid of the chaotic situation of the Cultural Revolution, and promoting unity and stability and the development of the national economy.

It also reflects the outstanding role played by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in prompting and guiding the whole party to carry out the work of bringing order out of chaos, and to realize the great historical change in our country, and, in accordance with the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the concrete conditions of our country, in determining the correct path in the course of the construction of our country's socialist modernizations and relevant, concrete, and specific policies. Great contributions in these respects can be seen in the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The "Selected Works" not only possesses an indelible historical significance, but also has an important guiding significance regarding the present the future undertakings of the socialist construction in our country."

The circular demands that units in various places grasp the following points: 1) Cadres at and above county levels should be organized to seriously study the works. The study of the works should be combined with the study of other important documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and of the NPC, and study should also be combined with respect to the rectification of the party; 2) Study should be combined with practical conditions of the district and units concerned so as to formulate feasible measures to promote good results in different jobs; 3) Proper time should be arranged for study, with scattered or concentrated study, whichever is deemed appropriate. Assessment of study results should be carried out to form part of the appraisal program for cadres; and 4) Propaganda departments and party schools should hold study classes for key students in studying the works. Publicity work should be conducted by mass media and departments concerned. Xinhua bookstores at various places should do a good job in circulating and distributing the works to meet the needs of the readers.

#### DISASTERS CAUSE 'TREMENDOUS LOSSES' IN GUANGXI

HK140218 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Heavy rains recently fell in northern, northwestern, and northeastern Guangxi, bringing calamitous floods. Following that, there was serious drought in southern and central Guangxi. In order to reduce the losses to the minimum and ensure the fulfillment of the region's national economic plan for the year, under the concern of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and the leadership of the regional and local CPC committees and governments, the whole region has launched a drive to fight the disasters and carry out relief work.

In the second half of June, 26 counties were hit by heavy and torrential rainstorms. Rainfall in Rongshui, Rongan, Ziyuan, Huanjiang, and Fengshan counties reached 370 to 700 mm. The rainstorms caused mountain torrents to pour down, resulting in landslides and rising rivers. According to incomplete statistics, flooding occurred in 49 counties, and 1.93 million people were affected by the disaster. Tremendous losses were caused to the region's industrial and agricultural production and the masses' lives and property.

Following that, from the end of June to early July, there was hot weather and no rain in most parts of central and southern Guangxi. The drought seriously threatened large areas of crops that were about to ripen. By 5 July, 1.6 million mu of crops in Yulin and Nanning Prefectures were affected by drought.

After these disasters occurred, the State Council attached great importance to the matter and instructed the departments concerned to help the region to fight disaster and carry out rescue work. The regional People's Government issued an urgent circular on doing a good job in guarding against and fighting floods.

By now, proper arrangements have been made for the masses hit by the disasters, and large areas of affected crops have been crash-saved. Industrial and mining enterprises have also basically resumed production. The main roads are all reopened, and most postal and telecommunications facilities have been resumed.

In Fengshan County, 101,000 mu of farmland -- 46 percent of the farming area -- were hit by disasters. On most of this land the harvest was wiped out, and 16 million jin of grain were lost. In order to recoup the loss, the county CPC Committee and People's Government decided to switch most of the affected fields to growing late rice. They launched the masses to help each other and also requested assistance from other countries. In this way 120,000 jin of late rice seed were made available. All of this had been planted by 10 July.

The regional government has allocated 3 million yuan in relief funds, 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,000 tons of steel, 1,000 cubic meters of timber, and 4,000 tons of cement to support disaster areas in Guilin, Hechi, Liuzhou, Wuzhou, and Baise Prefectures and Liuzhou and Wuzhou Cities, which were hit by torrential rainstorms.

#### GUANGXI HANDLES MALPRACTICES AT LIUZHOU PLANT

HK130916 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Summary] At this morning's news release conference held by the Guangxi Regional People's Government, a responsible comrade of the regional Capital Construction Committee said that the investigation group of the State Council and the regional work group had investigated in depth the problem that the Liuzhou cement plant reaped profits from the state in the course of plant expansion, a key project in our region. They put forward their views on dealing with the problem.

In accordance with the spirit of the instruction of leaders of the central authorities, and with the views of the work group, and in coordination with regional relevant departments, Liuzhou City, and the Liuzhou cement plant project extension office, the project command corrected their mistakes one by one. By 8 July, it had basically solved the following existing problems:

1. About 300 mu of requisitioned land has been returned to production teams. Housing on 9,600 square meters approved by the State Council have been arranged in vacant ground in the old plant.
2. Relevant departments have conducted ideological education for cadres and commune members in communes, brigades, and production teams. As a result, 91 regular workers who have joined the plant from enterprises with collective ownership will return to production teams one after another.
3. The facilities attached to the plant have been examined and readjusted again. The are for the facilities, including a material warehouse, which was on 1,700 square meters and approved by the State Council, has now been revised to 1,500 square meters. The plant canteen was built on 1,500 square meters according to the plan, but has now been revised to 500 square meters in light of actual needs. All necessary facilities are canceled.
4. It has been decided that no new reception center for foreign experts be built but that the original reception center be rebuilt. In accordance with the requirements of the contract concluded between China and Denmark and with actual needs, the original reception center will be rebuilt. Thus, the housing area will be reduced by 1,300 square meters.

5. The funds for purchasing special machinery have been cancelled. The equipment problems can be solved by contacting the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection and by applying the method of renting equipment. Thus, approximately one million yuan of state investment can be saved.
6. Problems of raw materials have been initially solved. The regional Capital Construction Committee has demanded that relevant departments save state investments as much as possible with the completion of the key project guaranteed.
7. The leadership group of the plant has been readjusted.

The regional Capital Construction Committee has seriously analyzed various unhealthy trends in the course of the expansion of the Liuzhou cement plant. It has held: "When a large or medium-sized capital construction project is started, it should necessarily be practical, realistic, and serious, conduct investigation and study, clearly understand the actual situation, strictly act in accordance with the procedures of capital construction, persist in raising economic results, and not lay stress only on speed. It is also necessary to lay stress on the interests of the state and overall interests."

Now the problem of the expansion of the Liuzhou cement plant has been initially solved and the plant has done well in expanding its project. At today's news release conference, the regional Capital Construction Committee also analyzed current various unhealthy trends of indiscriminately exacting charges from construction units, indiscriminately raising the prices of capital construction materials, and reaping profits from the state in the course of capital construction in the region. It held that the capital construction front must now take the following four measures: "1. It is necessary to persistently implement the spirit of the latest series of the instructions of the central authorities and to do the work of curbing the unhealthy trends and guaranteeing the completion of key projects throughout the region. "2. It is essential to formulate effective measures and strengthen the management of capital construction. "3 It is imperative to inspect and rationally readjust all capital construction charges in an all-round way. Before the middle of July, all irrational charges must be returned. In the future, all charges must be studied and formulated by the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, the Capital Construction Committee, and the Construction Bank. All other tentative regulations are invalid. "4. Work groups must organize to inspect all key projects, including the Nanfang railroad, throughout the region and must promptly deal with problems when discovered so as to guarantee that the key projects can be built in accordance with the plans."

Regional government Vice Chairman Gan Ku presided over today's news release conference.

#### GUANGXI CIRCULAR ON 'INDISCRIMINATE' PRICE HIKES

HK131230 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Summary] On 8 July, The Guangxi Regional People's Government and the regional Discipline Inspection Committee issued a circular, demanding the leaders, cadres, and workers of all relevant departments, enterprises, and units seriously study and understand the spirit of the urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on resolutely curbing the indiscriminate raising of the prices of the means of production and the indiscriminate exacting of charges from construction units.



In accordance with the provisions in the urgent circular, they should conduct inspection and rational readjustment. All places must curb the unhealthy trends of indiscriminate raising of prices and indiscriminate exacting of charges before 15 July.

The circular contains provisions on the prices in the region on timber, cement, rolled steel, pig iron, and coal as follows:

"1. The prices of timber -- It is necessary to implement the 22 June 1981 circular of the regional People's Government on transmitting the report of the regional Commodity Price Committee and the regional Forestry Bureau on readjusting the buying and selling prices of timber. Beginning 1 January 1983, all additional purchasing and marketing agency charges of the retained timber are to be cancelled and taxes and profits are to be increased correspondingly.

"2. The prices of cement -- It is essential to implement the 25 August 1980 circular jointly issued by the regional Commodity Price Committee and the regional Building Material Bureau on effecting the ex-factory prices of the new-grade cement of the regional centralized allocation cement plant." The region must cancel the increased prices of cement produced above the quotas on which the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, the regional Economic committee, the regional Capital Construction Committee, the regional Material Bureau, the regional Building Material Bureau, and the regional Financial Bureau agreed. The cement from the Liuzhou cement plant and Litang cement plant is to be sold at the state unified prices.

"3. The prices of rolled steel and pig iron -- It is imperative to restore the national unified prices and to implement relevant stipulations. The provisional prices originally fixed by the region are to be cancelled.

"4. The prices of coal of state-run coal mines -- It is necessary to implement the 29 April 1982 circular of the regional Commodity Price Committee and the Coal Industry Bureau on the producer prices of the regional centralized allocation coal mine. All raised prices of coal produced above the quotas must be cancelled." However, the stipulations on the increased prices of coal used, more than the quotas for consumption, are to remain effective.

"5. The prices of petroleum -- It is essential to continue to implement the 4 September 1971 circular of the production command center of the regional revolutionary committee on readjusting petroleum procurement prices."

6. The prices of other means of production -- It is necessary to inspect and readjust the prices of the means of production in accordance with the prices fixed by the State Council and the region.

7. Several provisional regulations which the regional material committee transmitted on 26 August 1981 on the prices of heavy industrial products should no longer be enforced.

8. All unlawful proceeds from unauthorized increased prices, disguised raised prices, and additional charges must be confiscated. Thirty percent of the confiscated proceeds should be submitted to the regional treasury and 70 percent should be submitted to the central treasury.

The circular demands that the people's governments of all prefectures, cities, and counties report by telephone every two days the situation in the inspection of enterprises to the regional People's Government before 15 July.

In conclusion, the circular says that beginning 15 July, those who do not or refuse to put into effect the prices stipulated by this circular will be strictly inspected and dealt with by party's Discipline Inspection Committees at all levels.

#### GUANGXI NOTICE ON MAINTAINING ORDER IN SCHOOLS

HK140233 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] In order to ensure the smooth progress of teaching in schools, the regional public security department and education bureau recently issued a joint notice on preserving normal order in the schools.

The notice said: Respecting the people's teachers and cherishing the motherland's prosperity is the social duty of every citizen. Nobody is allowed to insult or beat up schoolteachers, students or staff, or provoke and tease female school workers or students. Nobody is allowed to seize, steal, loot, or damage school land, mountain forest, premises, sports grounds, equipment, or books and so on. No department, unit, or individual is allowed to occupy under any pretext land assigned to the schools, including forested mountain slopes. Those who have occupied such land must return it within a specified deadline.

Nobody is allowed to unreasonably hamper or sabotage the schools' work-study program activities, or to seize or loot the property and products of school-run factories, farms, and forest farms. It is strictly forbidden to gabble, collect mobs for fights, and pick quarrels and stir up trouble in the schools.

The notice said: Those who violate these regulations will be dealt with according to the gravity of their offense. Some should be severely criticized and educated, confess their problems, be made to return stolen property, or pay compensation. Some should be dealt with by administrative detention or fines in accordance with the regulations on punishment. Serious cases must be dealt with by criminal law.

#### GUAN GUANGFU DIRECTS BATTLE AGAINST WUHAN FLOODS

HK131506 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Summary] "At 0600 yesterday morning, the water level of the flood peak at Wuhan reached 27.88 meters, remained unchanged until after 1800, and began to drop at 0200 this morning. The embankments, 180 km long, in Wuhan have now safely pulled through the third biggest flood in the past 119 years since hydrological records were kept." The city won an initial victory in combating floods this year.

A responsible comrade of the provincial antiflood command pointed out: "Although Wuhan recently won an initial victory in combating floods, we must by no means lower our guard and become careless. It is now still raining at the upper reaches of the Changjiang River and the Hanjiang River. New flood peaks are likely to come one after another. Moreover, problems often occur at embankments not at the time of a high water level but are liable to occur when water levels subside. Therefore, Wuhan City and all places throughout the province must continue to carry out measures to combat floods and deal with emergencies. They must step up consolidating and heightening embankments and strive for a final victory in the struggle against floods."

From 10 to 12 July, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu, Hubei Provincial Military District Commander Wang Hengyi, and provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Wang Ruisheng inspected eight places at embankments, the Wuchang embankment, and the (Huangguang) embankment. They studied antiflood measures with cadres and technicians there. While inspecting the embankments, Guan Guangfu and the other comrades visited cadres, workers, and PLA commanders and fighters who work hard day and night in the antiflood frontline.

Guan Guangfu said: "Doing well in grasping current antiflood work has a bearing on the safety of people's lives and property. We must by no means lower our guard or slacken off. Leaders at all levels must have the resolve and confidence to overcome floods, establish the personal responsibility system at all levels, and lead the masses to fight continuously." Guan Guangfu also urged them to strengthen ideological and political work.

The water level of the Changjiang River at Wuhan has now dropped. "The water level at 1700 this afternoon was 27.78 meters, a drop of 0.1 cm since yesterday. It still exceeds the warning water level by 0.48 meters."

#### HENAN CURBS INDISCRIMINATE PRICE HIKES, CHARGES

HK130758 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Summary] "On 7 July, the provincial People's Government and the preparatory committee of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular, demanding that all localities, all enterprises, and all units resolutely implement the urgent circular issued by the State Council and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission on resolutely curbing indiscriminate hikes in the price of the means of production and the exaction of charges from construction units." The circular includes the following five points:

"1. Earnestly study the urgent circular issued by the State Council and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission." Fully understand the significance of curbing indiscriminate hikes in the prices of the means of production and the exaction of charges from production units. "All levels of people's governments and discipline inspection commissions must immediately make known to all enterprises and units the urgent circular exactly as it is. In addition, they should regard this as an urgent task to which close attention must be paid, and make specific arrangements in order to carry the task through until remarkable success is achieved.

"2. Leaders at all levels should personally organize forces and develop comprehensive inspection. The problem of indiscriminately raising the prices of the means of production and exacting charges from construction units is quite serious in our province. Some enterprises raise prices by trial-sale of goods at negotiated prices, thus affecting the allotment plans of the state. Some raise prices without authorization, thus overstepping their authority. Some benefit themselves by speculation. Some production and marketing units run joint enterprises in name but in fact share the profits gained by raising prices, thus violating unified price control. The practice of indiscriminately exacting charges from production units is even more common in our province. In implementing the urgent circular, leaders of all the enterprises, all localities, and all the departments should personally lead their enterprises to carry out comprehensive inspection of the prices of raw and processed materials such as steel products, pig iron, timber, cement, coal, glass, and coke. All enterprises must immediately reduce prices which are not in keeping with the price level fixed by the state. All charges other than those fixed by the state must be abolished as soon as the urgent circular issued by the State Council and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission is received."

The units should refuse to pay the charges, and the persons held responsible for serious cases of indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges must be handled accordingly.

"3. It is necessary to adjust immediately the approved temporary price of steel products and the temporary ex-factory prices approved in the past by our province and the central ministries and bureaus concerned according to the stipulations of the urgent circular. The prices which are not fixed according to the principle of ensuring no losses and gaining profits at a fixed rate must be reduced to the fixed level. The prices at which the iron and steel enterprises sell their products on their own and within the limits approved by the state can only float within a range of 5 percent.

"4. All levels of party committees, people's governments, and departments must strengthen leadership, remove obstacles, and earnestly pay close attention to this issue." All levels of Discipline Inspection Commissions must regard the curbing of the two unhealthy tendencies as their urgent tasks and handle cases of indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges from construction units accordingly.

"The circular issued by the provincial People's Government and the preparatory committee of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission finally says that the above points must be resolutely implemented by all localities, that it is necessary to put an end to the two unhealthy tendencies if indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges from the construction units before 15 July, and that those who stubbornly refuse to turn over a new leaf must be severely punished.

"Our province has established a leading group for the implementation of the urgent circular issued by the State Council and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission on curbing indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges from construction units. (Gen Mingyuan), vice chairman of the provincial Economic Commission, is the head of the group and (Li Jielong) and (Qian Shixin) are its deputy heads. Group members include (Wang Yingjie), (Wang Shumin), (Liu Qi), (Song Qingjie), (Li Shuqing), and (Bai Wengao). The post chairman of its office is held concurrently by (Qian Shixin)."

#### FLOODS DESTROY HUNAN LATE RICE SEEDLING BEDS

HK140143 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the recent torrential rains, floods and waterlogging have destroyed late rice seedlings in many places in the Dongting Lake area and in the mountains and hills. According to initial statistics, 140,000 mu of late rice seedling beds have been damaged and 3.2 million mu of seed have been washed away. Now that "Slight Heat" [Chinese solar calendar term for 7 July] has passed, the season is extremely pressing. How can the problem of insufficient late rice seedlings be solved?

Provincial Agricultural Department Director (Wang Shouren) gave his views on this question when interviewed by a HUNAN RIBAO reporter. He said: The key measure in solving the seedling shortage after the disaster is to vigorously nurse well the existing seedlings, and at the same time hurry to resow the seedling beds.



## SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CALLS FOR DROUGHT, FLOOD MEASURES

HK140703 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Recently, the provincial People's Government issued a circular calling on all localities to earnestly strengthen leadership in antidrought and antiflood work, proceed from practice, conscientiously make surveys, adopt various measures, and mobilize and organize the masses in striving for an all-round harvest in agriculture this year.

The circular pointed out: Recently, the signs of drought have continued in our province and there are plagues of insects in some places. If the drought continues, it will adversely affect production in industry and agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to further strengthen antidrought and antiflood work and strive to reap a good harvest in spring crops. In accordance with the actual situation of Yunnan, the circular put forward the following principle for combating the current drought: Suit measures to local conditions, preserve major points, lay stress on practical results, actively adapt to circumstances, and plant more late autumn crops. Under the guidance of this principle, it is expected that all the localities will pay attention to the current antidrought and antiflood work from the following aspects:

1. In carrying water to combat drought, stress should be put on the high-yield fields where water may be available. Financial resources, mechanical equipment, power, fuel and technical forces should be concentrated by every possible means and not decentralized.
2. In mountainous drought areas where there are no water resources, efforts should be made in replanting seed over and over again in spite of all setbacks. Agricultural, commercial, grain, materials, communications, seed, and other departments at all levels should do a good job in the supply, allocation, and transportation of seed and fertilizer.
3. Intertillage management for spring crops should be strengthened. The fields should be weeded and fertilized in due course. The use of nitrogenous fertilizer in middle and late periods should be controlled to prevent rice blast. Meanwhile, attention should also be paid to the prevention of plant diseases and insect pests.
4. All localities should be prepared for the outbreak of rice blast which may take place in August. The supply of pesticide and appliances must be ensured.
5. Water conservancy departments at all levels should earnestly examine and check the river banks, reservoirs and big ponds, and reinforce the dikes and dams to prevent flooding.
6. Plans should be made as early as possible and close attention be paid to the planting of various kinds of late autumn crops, so as to ensure high yields.
7. All localities should organize vehicle teams and help those communes and brigades affected to solve their water shortage problem. Those communes and brigades that have difficulties in supplying drinking water to the people and masses must be provided with necessary relief materials. The public health departments at all levels should also pay attention to the prevention of diseases to ensure the smooth progress of antidrought and antiflood work.

TAIWAN SPOKESMAN ON HONG KONG TALKS

OW131453 Taipei CNA in English 1418 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated here Wednesday that the Peiping regime is a condemned rebellious group and that any discussions it conducts or any possible agreement that it might reach with any other country will be null and void.

Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the ministry, made the remarks Wednesday. He referred to the second-round talks on the future of Hong Kong being held secretly between the British government and the Chinese communists in Peiping. Any determination on the future status of Hong Kong should give full consideration and accord full respect to the free will of the entire people residing in Hong Kong, the government spokesman added.

ROK ENVOY ON PRC DEFECTORS' RELEASE TO TAIWAN

OW131237 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) -- The six Chinese defectors who commandeered a Trident jet to South Korea last May 5 may be sent to Taiwan before long, Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon said last night.

The six will stand trial in Seoul which is scheduled to begin next Monday.

In an interview with the China Television Company, the Korean ambassador predicted the outcome of the trial would be satisfactory to both the Korean Government and the Republic of China. He said the friendship between Taipei and Seoul would assure that the six freedom-seekers will be sent to free China as they have requested.

However, the ambassador noted that the Korean Government has to handle the case in accordance with the process prescribed by international anti-hijacking laws.

TAIWAN, JAPAN SCIENCE GROUPS DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW120941 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) -- The Japanese Far East Association for cooperation in Science and Technology (FEACST) and its Chinese counterpart organ, the Asia and Pacific Council for Science and Technology (APCST), are currently meeting in Taipei to discuss how to improve technological transfer between the Republic of China and Japan.

The FEACST and APCST, both newly established last year, serve as channels between the two countries in the exchange of science and technology know-how and information. The two organizations held their first annual seminar last autumn in Taipei. The main topic during the meeting was saving industrial energy in Japan and the Republic of China.

It was decided in Tuesday's meeting which was presided over by APCST's Chairman Chang Kwang-Shih and FEACST's Chairman Masao Maeda, that the second annual seminar will be held in Japan in October this year.

Dietman Maeda has been in the Japanese parliament for more than 30 years. He was once the minister of Japan's Department of Science and Technology under the Economics Ministry.

GOVERNOR YOUDE RETURNS TO HONG KONG FROM BEIJING

HK140508 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, has returned from Beijing, where he was taking part in the second round of talks on the future of Hong Kong. Sir Edward said he spent 2 full working days in the Chinese capital as a member of the British delegation, which included Hong Kong's political adviser and the British ambassador to China, Sir Percy Cradock.

The governor repeated the statement issued in Beijing, which said the talks had been useful and constructive. When he arrived at the airport, he explained to newsmen why he was not able to comment any further.

[Begin Youde recording] You all know that the talks are confidential and why I cannot add to the statement which has been made. Now this means that I am not going to bring you news or be able to bring you news every time I come back from Beijing, nor, may I say, am I going to be able to comment on the very large number of speculative reports which I know are circulating. So that for the moment is all I have to say. [end recording]

PRC SAID TO PROPOSE HONG KONG LIFESTYLE CONTINUATION

HK131604 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1530 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Report from Beijing by Claudia Mo]

[Text] Although the content of the talk remains confidential, TVB [Television Broadcasts] has learned that China has presented a 10-point solution to the question of Hong Kong. Sources said China has proposed to let Hong Kong people govern Hong Kong and to retain the existing lifestyle of the territory for 50 years from 1997. The sources said the reasons behind these proposals was to give time to China to catch up with Hong Kong economically and to ensure that Hong Kong's existing younger generation would not be affected by this major change.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1247 GMT on 13 July reports: "However, the British Embassy in Beijing immediately denied the report. 'The Chinese tabled (submitted) no such proposal during the talks,' an embassy spokesman said."]

Sources close to the Chinese authorities also said that diplomatic level of the talk will be upgraded if the coming talks are successful. Delegations from the 2 sides have met for a total of 5 1/2 hours during the 2-day talks. Each side has six members.

Diplomatic sources said that no major discussions could have been held judging by the relatively lower position of the two delegations' members and their government hierarchy. But the sources said that the two governments would likely be prepared to try to iron out certain differences during the next talk in 12-days time. Diplomats said that no major outcome could be expected to emerge from the coming talk until the arrival in Beijing of the British Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce who has special responsibility for Hong Kong. I asked the press officer of the British Embassy, Nigel (Ingstan), whether Mr Luce is expected to be here early autumn. Mr (Ingstan) said that he cannot comment on Mr Luce's travel plan.

Meanwhile, it is also widely believed among diplomats here that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has written a letter to her Chinese counterpart, Zhao Ziyang, concerning the 1997 issue, although what actually was being said remains unclear.

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**DATE FILMED**

July 15, 1983



